HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,331—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Paks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12thNov.	MONGOLIA	9505	.....	.....
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10579	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,, 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7503	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6322
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	6894	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	6894	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guiconnet	28th Jan. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guiconnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,630	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,630	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUDE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 160
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, at 2 p.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,300 tons, on or about 15th November.

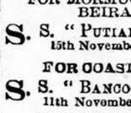
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANGOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 10th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th November, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec 1904
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	3088	Ahrens	21st Nov 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2955	Volkertsen	1st Dec 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG	2986	Hale	19th Dec 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th November, 1904.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS
SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SON'S
LAGER BEER.

INVALIDS PORT,
An Unrivalled Wine.
DINNER SHERRY.
Strongly recommended.

PALL MALL Whisky.
A Club Whisky "Primus in Indis"
OLD TOM GIN.
"Three Cat Brand."

PURE CIDER CO.'S
CIDER.
HOT WEATHER DRINK.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

60,000 PIANOS

THIS is the number of BLUTHNER PIANOS made and sold during the Life-Time of JULIUS BLUTHNER, THE FOUNDER of the FIRM, who still actively controls the immense Factory, which he ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS AGO.

NO OTHER MAKER can equal this RECORD. It is an overwhelming proof of the very high degree of excellence as regards tone and durability, which has been attained in the manufacture of the BLUTHNER PIANOS.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER
RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.
THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNER
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)
On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM
Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs.	a. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3 0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. WILL LANSDOWNE,
THE FAMOUS BARITONE
Late of the Savoy Theatre, London,
WILL GIVE A CONCERT
At the B. V. A. CLUB.
SATURDAY EVENING next, the 12TH inst.
Commence at 9-30 prompt.
Tickets Rs. 2 each, may be obtained from
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
or the CLUB.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. (20) Twenty per Share, has been declared, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th Idem., to Shareholders on the Register on the 10th Idem, on production of their Share Certificates.
The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes street, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 2 P.M., on week days and between 11 A.M., and 2 P.M., on Saturdays.
By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th November, 1904.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the power of GRANTING LICENSES for SELLING POISONS in the City of Bombay, which had been delegated to the Commissioner of Police under Section 4 of Act VIII of 1866, has now been TRANSFERRED by the Undersigned to the SUPERINTENDENT of LICENSES, Bombay Municipality, who has been duly authorised to issue such licenses in future.
W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th November, 1904.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.
Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.
MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.
Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m, by order of the Societa Coloniale Italiana in their godown, Tamarind Lane Fort, in account and at the risk of Messrs S Esmail and Co
S C I—675—30 bales Italian dressed hemps extra quality Mazzoni 12
S C I—105-25—30 bales Italian dressed hemps extra quality Mazzoni 1,
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, A QUANTITY OF BRASS PIGS AND IRON, &c., at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.
Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags sand common, brass, pigs, cupro nickle pigs, tait country, iron scrap and hoop, officer's tents, canvas, gunnies, tins, tape oil fuel, rubbish etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALOES, MARE &c.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs BENNETT & Co, well sell by Public Auction at Bapty Road Mooraj Girny by order of Bai Malookbai, the wife of Jalal Vajir, and on account and risk of Gopaldass Ambaidass Choonilal —
25 buffaloes,
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order,
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets &c., &c., the property of C. ROGERS, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 13th November, 1901, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Bandra Hill Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French and green polished made to order household furniture, rich glass and best plated ware, sliding dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dinner wagon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, teapoys, one cottage piano by Hundt & Sohn Stadgart, table, hanging and hall lamps, rich wall and table ornaments, terracotta and pariah figures, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Singer's sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs and wardrobes, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, Brussels and Persian carpets, writing tables with chest-of-drawer, verandah benches and easy chairs, copper utensils, one lot garden pots, fowls, goats and pigeons, &c., &c., the property of S. H. CLARKE Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th November, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!! of Ladies', Gent's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, Pair and Single Harness; Harness and Saddlery Goods; Putu; Gaiters; Holdalls; Leather Trunks and Bags of every description; Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Bed Straps, etc., Every article in our Shop at a REDUCED PRICE to make room for X'MAS GOODS. Call early.—SUTOR & CO., 8, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

WANTED, immediately for up-country, a GRADUATE TEACHER, Eurasian or Goan preferred. Boarding and lodging free. Apply stating salary to Box "No. 1668 N." Advt, Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for our Optical Department. Apply by letter only enclosing Copies of Testimonials and stating experience, to MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

TO PENSIONERS.—WANTED, an ELDERLY man to take charge of Cottages at the Naik Sanitarium for Women and Children, Rs. 35 a month and quarters. Apply to H. M, PHIPSON, 6 Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for Night Work, a 1st class ENGINEER, for a Press and Gin Factory Up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box "No. 1622 N" care of "The Bombay Gazette."

LOAN of Rs. 5,000. Repaid by Monthly Instalments of Rs. 100 in 4 years. Apply Box "No. 1639," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 4 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1875.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale of a Large Size Oil Picture representing "Venus."
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account.
One large size oil picture of "Venus" in rich gilt frame, 6 by 4 feet.
The picture is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Furniture such as tables, chairs, set of sofas, chairs, and easy chairs lined leather, cupboards, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, large size wood and coal stove, sword, large filter by Treacher, Ditmar's lantern, pictures sliding dining table by Lazarus in 4 pieces, easy chairs, cupboard, teapoys, revolvers.
1 harmonium by Mason and Hamlin.
1 S, B. rifle, sighted to 1,200 yards,
1 D. B. gun and rifle combined, by T Hollis, sighted to 1,200 yards,
3 new typewriters by Hartford in good order.
1 second hand double pole tent with double fly 18 by 12 feet,
AT 2 P.M,
Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 handsome rubber tyred victoria,
1 light dog cart,
1 second-hand victoria,
1 strong built double-seated brougham,
2 cases saddlery,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 322 of 1904.
Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Kanhyalal Kisonchund..... Defendant.
AUCTION SALE OF 23 VALUABLE WHITE DRILLED REAL PEARLS.
Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m, by order of A. K. Oliver, Esqr., the Commissioner of the High Court, pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 24th day of June, 1904.
23 Valuable white drilled real pearls, weighing about 900 chows.
For printed particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their office in Marine Street, Fort, or to Messrs Nanu Hormusjee and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed.
The pearls will be on view from TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, from 2 to 5 p.m, at the office of Messrs D P Basha & Co, in Apollo Street, Fort.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 11th November, 1904.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.
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MR. D. KING.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
OR
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
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Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ;
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.
LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

				Rs.	A.	
CAVALRY JHARANS unhemmed	22" by 22"	.....	1	8	Per doz.
KITCHEN MOPS "	21" by 21"	.....	1	10	"
GLASS DUSTERS (very soft) hemmed	30" by 30"	.....	3	0	"
DOOSOOTIE "	36" by 36"	.....	3	8	"
FINE RED & BLUE	25" by 26"	.....	1	12	"
STABLE DUSTERS No. 68 very strong, hemmed, doosooti plain	27" by 27"	.....	2	8	"
Do. 2nd quality, unhemmed	22" by 22"	.....	1	0	"
DRILL DUSTERS Blue and Red striped 26" square hemmed	26" by 26"	.....	3	0	"
"SPECIAL" DOOSOOTIE DUSTERS red striped and bordered	28" by 28"	.....	2	4	"
Red Bordered	28" by 28"	.....	2	4	"
" and checked	28" by 28"	.....	2	6	"

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

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CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.
ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.
CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmadabad.
THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutt Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Roy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Taruna Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1229 to 1832 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete Index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.
PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.
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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort: S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Mujid, Market.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Taree Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch.) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
'BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Taticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umball.
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Jalcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Salgon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WOUNDS AND SORES.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels, Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds, of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

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BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

The Corporation proceeded to consider a notice of motion, by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi inviting attention to the correspondence and criticisms passed upon the Victoria Technical Institute.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. A. Wadia. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn said criticisms, which were conceived certainly in no friendly spirit towards the institution, were engaging the attention of the Board of management, and it would be highly undesirable for municipal representatives to embark upon an investigation independently of the Board. The Corporation was very strongly represented on the Board of management, and might consider their interests in good hands. He was not sorry, however, that Mr. Dwarkadas had brought that matter forward, because it gave him an opportunity of putting before the Corporation the general facts: but before touching upon the criticism, he thought they ought to have a clear idea of what the function of the institution really was,—that was, was it educational, or professional? Was the institute a training school or practising school? Was it a technical institute or an industrial institute? He thought the Government resolution published at the time the institution was founded, sufficiently showed that, and it stated:—"Care must be taken to distinguish between the two kinds of technical schools according as the object was disciplinary or professional. In the first the main principles are taught and at least common to several or all industries are merely utilised to illustrate what is taught, and the object in view is to give the pupil such preliminary training as shall enable him when he afterwards selects his occupation and enters the workshop to make much faster and more intelligent progress than he otherwise could have done. In the second the object is to teach one particular art or industry with such completeness that the pupil will be able at the end of his training to begin to practice it for a livelihood. The object should not be lost sight of to make this institution a training school. The institution must not lose its disciplinary character or its adaptability to industries in general. The object of this institution will not be to put into the market articles of any industry, but the workman fit to be employed in any industry." Now one of the criticisms directed against the institution was that a large purportion of the

STUDENTS FAILED TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT.

This was a very serious indictment, and probably more serious than any of the others as regards its effect on the institution, for it touched most closely the prospects of intending students. The critic of the institution appeared to think that it ought to turn out a student at the end of his three years as a finished craftsman. It could not be too strongly insisted upon that this was not, nor could it be the case. The object of the institution was to give the students sufficient scientific training combined with as much practical work as time would allow, so that when his time at the college was finished he could work with his head as well as with his hands. (Hear, hear and applause). While he was perfecting himself in the manual part of the occupation he had chosen, if a student imagined that he was a finished craftsman when he left the institute, he had himself to thank if he failed to obtain remunerative employment. But what were the facts? The only figures available when these criticisms were written were these, which were collected up to the end of 1898. Up to that date 235 certificates had been issued representing 223 students of whom 8 were reported to be dead, 161 replies were received to inquiries which showed that 159 were employed and 2 were unemployed, the balance 34 representing students who did not reply to inquiries or whose whereabouts could not be traced. But it was not fair to assume that therefore, they were unemployed. It was at least equally just to assume that they were all employed. Now they were at present collecting similar information up to the end of 1903 with the following result. The total number of students, who had obtained diplomas, was 382. Of these 10 were reported to be dead, leaving 372. Replies has been received from 203 of these, of whom 251 were reported to be employed and 15 were unemployed. The reason of their not being employed could not of course be stated; possibly some of them were infused with the Russian spirit. (Laughter.) The balance of 106 represented students from whom no replies had been received, or whose whereabouts could not be traced. But as in the former case, there was no reason to assume that those were unemployed. They might reasonably claim that at least a large percentage of them were probably employed. It had also been stated that the salaries obtained had given rise to considerable disappointment. Up to 1898, of the 159 students reported as employed, 91 stated their salaries which averaged Rs. 90 per mensem. This figure of 91 was seized upon by the critic, who said that the institute was only able to show 40 per cent of the students drawing an average salary of Rs. 90 per month, which was the amount earned by hundreds of mechanics and jobbers in this country. He omitted to mention that it had taken many years for the mechanics or jobbers to reach to that salary, and that he could never hope anything, beyond it. He did recognise, however, that 14 of the students were in receipt of Rs. 150 and over, this being 15·3 per cent. of the whole, and the highest salary being Rs. 350. He attributed that fact, however, to the superior intelligence of the students, and refused any credit to the institution. Up to the end of the year 1903, 172 out of the 251 students, employed had reported their salaries and those averaged Rs. 118 per mensem, which was an advance of 29 per cent over the figure to the end of 1898. Instead of 15·3 per cent drawing Rs. 150 and over, they found 31·4 per cent, and they had 13·3 per cent drawing Rs. 200 and over. the highest salary being Rs. 1450. He might also state that upwards of 50 per cent were in receipt of Rs. 1·6 and over. While upon this subject of salaries, he might note that 17 of those who did not state their salaries up to the end of 1898 and 24 up to 1903 were in business for themselves which was surely better than accepting employment under somebody else. This fact however was entirely over-looked by the critic. The next criticism concerned the

EXPENDITURE OF THE INSTITUTION.

The critic stated that ten lakhs of rupees had been expended in order to turn out 382 students. Another of the critics worked out that each student,—he of course meant diplomaed students—cost Rs. 7,200. That was a large figure calculated to attract attention. But it was not the usual way of comparing the cost of the Institution, the usual calculation being to compare pupils attending the institution. But they might usefully compare this figure with some other colleges. Rs. 7,200 spread over a three years' course left Rs. 2,400 per annum. Now, the cost of the Elphinstone College, calculated on the number of B. A.'s and B. Sc.'s was Rs. 2,500 each per annum. The cost of each L. M. and S. turned out from the Grant Medical College, was similarly Rs. 5,400 per annum; and the cost per L. C. E. and L. A. G. from Poona College of Science was Rs. 2,500 per annum. But the proper way of considering the expenditure namely, by the pupils attending, showed that on the average of the last fifteen years the cost of the Victoria Technical Institute had been Rs. 350; that of the Grant Medical College Rs 480 and of the College of Science, Poona, Rs. 1,140. The Arts colleges were naturally less expensive for they did not require the cost of workshops machinery special laboratory and appliances and thus the average of all the Arts colleges was Rs. 220. The critic implied that the reason for the high cost per student was a very small percentage of pupils who obtained the diploma of the Institute namely 14 per cent. The speaker proceeded to compare this result with the percentages of other colleges and said. The proportion might no doubt be considerably increased, were the standard of examination lowered. But the result of this would be to give to the diploma a much lower value. It was not stated that large sums of money had been wasted on reforms which had been given up. The critic, of course, referred to the metal-working and enamelling departments and the electrical engineering course. This latter had only lately been established and its resuls had yet to be seen. It might be acknowledged that the

METAL-WORKING

and enamelling department had given a good deal of trouble to the institution, but it had not been given up. It was a pet object of the late Sir M. Petit who gave Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of establishing it and of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia and it was adopted by the Committee on the expert recommendation of Sir George Cotton and Mr. N. N. Wadia. He (the speaker) would be glad to see it stopped altogether and the funds applied for the institution of a chemistry course. The reforms which had been carried out of recent years were changes in the time table in order to allow more time for practical work, extension of the work shops, the holding of the city Guilds of London examination, the institution of lectures on the locomotive engines, the establishment of four years' optional course for those students who wished to proceed further in applied mechanics and which was perhaps the most important of all, the raising of the standard for admission to the institution. Lastly it was stated that the articles turned out was not what the employers wanted. The extent of employment gained by the students was some evidence against this. There was undoubtedly considerable opposition to the institute and he (Mr. Dunn) was credibly informed that cases had occurred of students in good employ and giving complete satisfaction who were suddenly dismissed from their employment when it transpired they came from this institute. But there was evidence that the students of the institution were being gradually more and more sought for, and that they were in fact demonstrating to unwilling and prejudiced masters their capability and usefulness. He had little doubt that the institution would be able to show increasing progress and would in time overcome the opposition which it had now to face. (Applause).

Further debate on the subject was adjourned to Monday next.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Framji Rattonji Surveyor, Honorary Assistant Engineer to the Port Trust, with abetment of falsifying workmen's muster-rolls and pay abstracts for August last, thereby inducing the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to pay out money for men who were not entitled to the same. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Port Trustees while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs Jehanghir and Seervai, solicitors and Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused Mr. S. B. Kapadia pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Dorabji Nasserwanji Kaka, who has become King's evidence.

At the last hearing the case was postponed for formally framing charges against the accused. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on the following three charges:—(1) that the accused willfully and with intent to defraud his employers, abetted the making of a false entry by Dorabji Nasserwanji Kaka, Port Trust time-keeper, in the pay sheet of workmen employed at Musjid Bunder for general-work during the month of April last, the false entry being the following certificate given at the foot of the pay sheet:—"These pay sheets which have been prepared and written by me are to the best of my knowledge, true and correct. (Signed) Dorabji N. Kaka" (2) that the accused caused a similar entry to be made in the pay sheet on the 31st July last; and (3) that on the 9th and 22nd September last he made or abetted the making of the following entries in the pay sheet: (a) "Certified that the sum of Rs. 9,359-5-9 was paid in our presence and that Rs. 317-11-9 was paid to the Honorary Assistant Engineer for payment to men on outside work and that Rs. 93-15-0 remained unpaid. (Signed) Dorabji N. Kaka and Framji Rattonji." (b) "Men were working at Sassoon Dock troop shed which is to be handed over on the 14th instant;" and (c) "Rs. 317-11-9 have been paid."

Questioned by the Court the accused said he would make his statement to the High Court.

The hearing of the charge of cheating which is still pending against the accused, was postponed till the conclusion at his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Lowndes with Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, on behalf of Framji Rattanji Surveyor, the accused, applied for the release of his client on bail. Counsel said the only evidence against the accused was of the approver Kaka, who, the defence averred, was the real offender. During the investigation of the case before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, and till the time the accused was committed to the Sessions, he was on bail, and he applied that his Lordship would be pleased to enlarge him on bail also. The Judge ordered the accused to be bailed in the sum of Rs. 3,000 and one surety for a similar amount. The bail was the same as the one granted to the accused in the Police Court.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. 'ARMAND BEHIC."

THE following passengers will sail to-day at 11 a. m. per Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Armand Behic, to Australia &c., from V. Dock No. 18. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 10-15. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be present at the Prince's dock disinfecting shed at 7 a. m. with all their baggage:—

For Colombo.—Mr. D. Gardner Mr. D. R. Digaree Mr. P. C. Bhesania Mr. A. Dorabjee Major and Mrs. Lavie Mr. Mowford Mr. F. Fliche Mr. H. C. Umrigar.

For Fremantle,—Mr and Mrs. Levereux.

For Melbourne.—Mrs and Miss Sblorton Mr. Maru Desy.

For Sydney.—Mr. Leutenegger Messrs. Achille and Marcel Mr. and Mrs. Maillard Rev. P. Pouvreau and Auclain (Mr. Lazare Fauchy Mrs Georges Zaloum Mr. Georges Zaloum Mr and Mrs. Galee.

For Noumia.—Mr. Maurice Bordeaux Messrs. Lorette, Rossel Barbin Mr. and Mrs. Jousset and 2 children Mr. Gaudeni Miss Pognow Mr. Cacot Mrs. Pognow Mr. and Mrs. Chosse and 3 children Mr. Rospars and Miss Grisson and Mrs and baby and Mrs. Bonfussoi and 2 children Mr. and Mrs. Delage and 3 children Mr. and Mrs. Maniquet and 4 children Mrs. Maremoussean Mr. Pretavoine Mrs. Auger and 6 children Mr. Blauchet Mrs. Gautro Mr. and Mrs. Janin Mr. Daroux Mrs. Bormes and 2 children Mr Courcier and infant Miss Cleudi Mr and Mrs Morucci and infant Mr. and Mrs. Donati and infant Mr. Duviguean (Mr. Bord, wife and baby Mr. Tabourieux Mr. and Mrs. Dugny Mr. Jean Romain Mr. and Mrs. Santate Mr. Dupre and Mr. Perrault.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 9.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-8	=	— 1-8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 7-8	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	26 11-16	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	58 1-4	=	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20·37	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand	4·26 3-8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4	per cent	= 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2	per cent	= 1-4

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 90,00,000

Rs. 24'40	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 11'30	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras
Rs. 38'70	At 1s. 4 3-32d.	

Minimum rate received 55 per cent. Average rate 16·09

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 13'30	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 38'00	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras
Rs. 51'30	At 1s, 4 1-8d.	

Minimum rate received 55 per cent. Average rate 16'13

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 110,20,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 120,00,000

Extra allotments. Bills on Bombay Rs. 30,000 at 1s 4 1-8d.

Extra allotments Transfers on Bombay i.e. 1,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 7-16 O.-N. firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £72-10-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 50 3-4

WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 3-4 N.-D. done
Red Karachi 29,3-8 N.-D., sellers } firmer.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 N.-D, value quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 5-8 N.-D., done quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·46 +2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·32	5·33	5·34
—3	—4	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May.
5·36	5·37	5·38
—3	—3	—3
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5·40	5·40	5·40
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	Mutilated.
Do. last year	168,000
Exports to Great Britain	43,000
Do. Continent	23,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·15 — 10
Futures, month of December	9·78 — 12
Do. March	9·98 — 12
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 11-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Feb.	9·79 — 14
Do. May	10·03 + 12
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 9th November, 1904:—

Cotton	2,431 bales.
Wheat	32,557 cwts.
Linseed	4,467 "
Rapeseed and Mustard	907 "
Gingellyseed	5,002 "
Poppyseed	11 "
Groundnuts	28 "
Unstarseed	1,810 "
Rice	5,570 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	1,465 "
Mowraseed	912 "
Grain	2,085 "
Jowar	8,121 "
Maize	146 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin	Rs. 45,000 from Hongkong
Do.	Rs. 3,75,000 from Freemantle
Do.	Rs. 1,51,200 from Sydney
Ex s s Malta.	

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

Exchange—Tone firm,	
Bank T.T.	1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 8 do do	171
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·0
1st Settlement ...30th November	97·0
Money Market,—Tone firmer.	

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	5	10	0	to 5 11 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	5	6	0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready Rs.	22	to	22	1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 36

15 per cent Mixed.....Rs. 34 1-2 to 35.

The receipts at the U. S. ports for 2 days are 1,44,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	14,000
Nov.-Dec. 5·23 —4	Dec.-Jan. 5·28 —4	Jan. Feb 5·30 —4
Feb.-Mch. 5·32 —4	Mch-Apl. 5·33 —4	Apl.-May. 5·35 —4
May-June 5·36 —4	June-July 5·36 —4	July-Aug. 5·36 —4

COTTON.—The market continues dull and ready' Bengals is offered freely without finding much demand from buyers. Prices are again Rs. 1 to 2 lower, for Bengals, and are unchanged for other descriptions.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (By.terms)	200	190	...	25	Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (By.terms)	198	185	...	25	Jan
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	217	...	...		
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	209	203	25 Dec.
Do. do.	...	...	206	200	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (H-G)	219	...	...	25	do.
Karanja do. do. do.					
Akola do. do. do.					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	224	...	...		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	223	...	...		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	250	...	...	1/25	Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	238	15/25	do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	212	206	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	209	203	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	...	...	220	292	... 10 Nov
Do	...	...	207	197	... 25 Nov.
Do.	...	...	201	191	... 25 Dec.
Do.	...	...	200	190	... 25 Jan,
Sind-Punjab	...	...	202	292	... 10 Nov
Do.	...	...	207	197	... 25 Nov
Do.	...	...	201	191	... 25 Dec
Do.	...	...	200	190	... 25 Jan.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 1st Nov. to 7th Nov.:—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	11
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	1
Native States coin	...
Total	12
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	2
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	2
BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	1
Government Bullion	6
Currency Bullion	*181
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	3
Total	191

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

* Exclusive of 11 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

THE ALL INDIA PLAGUE PREVENTIVE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the cause of the suffering humanity I have myself voluntarily undertaken to send out to prominent gentlemen in different parts of India for free distribution among all classes of people my anti-septic and antipyretic plague preventive pills (vide my views on "Prevention of Plague" published in the "Bombay Gazette," dated the 10th October, 1904) I have also determined to judiciously combine with the above pills in medicinal doses the most efficacious snake-bite vegetable root discovered by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Sailana State, (vide my article on "the treatment of snake-bite" appeared in the "Bombay Gazette," dated the 24th May, 1904.) These medicines will prevent an attack of plague and at the same time fortify the system against the poison of a cobra or any other deadly snake.

People using these pills regularly and steadily throughout the whole year with certain intervals according to advice and directions will find their general health improved and their physical constitution made a proof against the poison of plague as well as the snake-bite.

With this bona fide object in view I have opened the above-named fund, I request and appeal to all philanthropic, charitably disposed and generous minded ladies and gentlemen of all parts of India as well as the Honourable the Indian British Government and their Officers, every Indian State Ruler, different Municipal and District Local Boards to liberally subscribe to this fund, which is solely started for benefitting the Indian people, poor as well as rich, irrespective of caste, creed or race, thousands of whom are dying every year from plague, snake-bite, chronic malaria and cholera. Nothing less than Rs. 100, one hundred from the Local British Governments and Indian State Rulers individually will be accepted and no sum less than Rs. 10 will be received from any European or Indian gentleman. From the Municipal and District Boards any amount between Rs. 25 and 50, will be acknowledged. Names of subscribers and the places, where medicines will be sent for distribution, will be periodically published and circulated among the donors. A trained Staff of Medical compounders, pill-makers, as well as writing clerks &c., will be engaged to prepare and dispatch the above pills under my personal supervision.

I am quite conscious of my heavy responsibilities in receiving financial aid and making use of the public money. But sincerely trust and hope that God will help me in carrying out this useful work, honestly, diligently, and regularly to the entire satisfaction of all contributors towards this noble object of saving human lives.

One can well understand the physical as well as the mental strain and labour that I shall have to undergo in carefully preparing the remedies and sending them out to every part of India at the same time answering and supplying individual calls.

All this will have to be done in addition to my own medical duties in this renowned State.

It will also be quite clear that a gigantic fund of money will be required and will have to be collected for meeting all necessary demands and calls from various parts of India. As soon as I have been able to collect about Rs. 2,000 to begin with, I will start the work. Amounts of money received and names of subscribers will be publicly acknowledged by me in the "Bombay Gazette."

Failure or success of this scheme and my most humble efforts in the direction of helping the poor as well as the rich in fortifying their bodies against the poisons of plague and the venomous snake-bite, will very much depend upon the readiness, and large heartedness of ladies and gentlemen in sending out liberally and at once their shares of money towards this noble and death-relieving work. Every well-wisher of India and its people will, I trust, always encourage and help me in this public duty.

SAMALDAS,
Medical Officer.

Sailana, Nov. 5.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly contradict the statement that the Mahomedans discussed questions relating to the Congress at the last Educational Conference at Ahmedabad. It was after the sittings were over that the question was discussed at the first sittings of the Bombay Presidency National Mahomedan Association.—Yours, &c,

NASRULLAH KHAN.

Bombay, 10th November.

THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM IN THE PUNJAB.

MATRIMONIAL suits in the Punjab during 1903 showed a slight decrease over the figures for the previous year. In Ludhiana one of the causes for an increase in these cases is said to be "the efforts of deceased husband's brothers to enforce their supposed lien on wives who had deserted their husbands during the plague epidemic." The District Judge of Hoshiarpur, on the other hand, speaks of an "increasing looseness of the marriage tie Hindu Jats," due to a general belief that our courts allow divorce among Hindus. He quotes cases in which Sainis and Jats have divorced their wives for a consideration, that is to say, nominally on repayment of marriage expenses, but really for the price of the woman. The Divisional Judge doubts whether it is possible to introduce a trustworthy system of registration, considering the circumstances under which native marriages are conducted. Commenting on this opinion the Chief Court remarks: "It is certainly most desirable to supplement in some way the unsatisfactory and biassed oral evidence which is usually the only material that is forthcoming for the decision of matrimonial disputes; and, to judge from remarks contained in the criminal reports of Muzaffargarh and Jhelum, good results have followed from the introduction of a system of non-official registration in those districts."

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SMART—November 10, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Edwin Stewart Smart, of the Panch Howds Mission, Poona, aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—November 5, at Chuprah, the wife of G. Gordon, I.C.S., of a son.

WALKER—November 1, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut. C. C. G. Walker, 27th Light Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROE—MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—October 19, at Bakloh by the Rev. W. H. Bush, Charles Doughs Roe, son of Admiral Richard Roe, R.A., of Plymouth, to Daisy Blanche Marion Mackenze-Kennedy, eldest daughter of Major Mackenzie-Kennedy, 1st Norfolk Regiment.

SMART—BOLSTER—October 25, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. W. L. W. Kitching, Arthur Wernicke Smart, P. W. D. Madras, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Bolster, Deputy Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

DEATH.

MOORE—October 28, at Allahabad, of Angina Pectoris Charles Frederick Moore, Pastor of the Baptist Chapel aged 60 years and 4 months.

KEMP'S

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Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 1-27m., 1-23a. Low water, 7-25m., 7-9a.

P and O s.s. Egypt, with English Mails of 28th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Karachi Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.

St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, Annual Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-30 a. m., on Sunday for a run to Santa Cruz via Vellard 6-50 and back by Mahim.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Raja Sajansingji Ranjitsingji of Ratlam attended by his followers, left Bombay, on Wednesday evening for his capital.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court, on its Original side, re-opened yesterday on the termination of the October vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided in the three division courts respectively. On the Appellate Side, which re-opened on Wednesday, the Hon. The Chief Justice with the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty with the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston sat in the two division courts.

THE DIWALI AT BHOWNAGAR.—The Diwali holidays were celebrated with eclat this year, in Bhownagar, writes our local correspondent. For three days the illuminations were attractive. The ceremonies of worshipping "Chopdas" were gone through on Monday. This year the festival was enjoyed greatly by all owing to the entire absence of the plague which wrought terrible havoc last year, at this period, when the city presented quite a dismal aspect. A boy aged about 8 years was extensively burnt, while firing crackers, and died from his injuries.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENTS.—An open-air entertainment was held in the compound of the Bombay Education Society's Schools at Byculla, last night. There was a large attendance of audience who were accommodated on chairs arranged in front of a temporary stage erected in the compound. The programme consisted of music and songs including solos, duets, trios, quartettes etc., to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed:—Miss Chandler, Mr. J. Gunn, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Rhenius, Mr. D'Costa, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Hammett and Mr. Oliver. The entertainment which proved very enjoyable, was concluded with a pyrotechnic display.—The annual conversazione held in connection with the St. Peter's School Mazagon, came off last night. The programme contained vocal and instrumental music to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed:—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cooke, Miss Hopcraft, Miss Spencer, Mr. Edger Faulkner, Miss D. Vining and Miss Blayey.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ AND THE DIWALI.—The young Brahmos of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj celebrated the "Diwali" New Year's Day by providing a special entertainment to the children of the Sunday class, and to the students of the six night schools conducted by the Samaj. About 250 pupils belonging to the lower working communities, including even the most depressed castes, Mahars and Chambhars, attend these schools. They are all gathered every fortnight in the Prayer Hall, of the Samaj, for the purpose of religious and moral instruction. A large gathering assembled in the compound of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, which was illuminated. Till 8 p. m., the guests enjoyed their refreshments to the music of a harmonium and a phonograph, kindly lent by Mr. Tribhowandass Mangaldass. The large party including a number of the ladies of the Samaj, then adjourned to the second storey of the Ashram to listen to the competitive addresses by the pupils of the Sunday clubs and the night schools. Shet Damodhardas Gowardhandas has awarded a prize of ten rupees for speeches on the life and work of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, to which the young Brahmos added ten rupees for other suitable speeches. There were eight candidates, two from the Sunday class and six from the night schools, including one Chambhar and another Mahar speaker. Although the time allowed for the preparation was only three days, all the youngsters did splendidly. After distribution of the prizes, Mr. V. R. Shinde missionary of the Samaj eulogized the performance of the winner, Sitaram Namdev, Chambhar by caste. A display of fireworks afterwards took place. Subsequently Shet Damodhardass entered accompanied by two Japanese merchants, whose unexpected presence evoked renewed enthusiasm.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Coming Colours and Materials.

THE LADY OF THE DEEP C.

HINTS ON BREATHING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

PERHAPS it is scarcely accurate to describe brown as a coming colour, since it may be said to have arrived already, and it has most undoubtedly come to stay. Every conceivable shade of brown will be worn this autumn, from the palest cafe au lait, which is so delicately lovely in suede cloths, and in velours chiffon, to the deepest and warmest chaudron which is seen perhaps to the best advantage in rich velvets and in that heavier kind of taffetas glace silk which, in spite of its want of warmth, promises to enjoy a considerable vogue all through the winter, as the favourite fabric for smart afternoon gowns. Brown chiffon is even trying to assert itself for dance and dinner dresses, and it is not without a distinct charm of its own, when judiciously relieved with embroideries in chrysanthemum shades of tawny orange and golden yellow. Many tones of turquoise and hyacinth blue will be worn both by day and by artificial light, combined sometimes with white and sometimes with black and silver, while a real deep violet, a violet which we should have shuddered to behold in the days of "greenery-yallery" so-called aesthetic sage greens and peacock blues, is gradually winning its way to favour, for millinery as well as for gowns. In soft velvet, combined with sable or chinchilla

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1904.

LORD LANSDOWNE AT THE GUILDHALL.

JUDGING from Reuter's telegram, the feature of the Lord Mayor's dinner to his Majesty's Ministers on Wednesday evening was Lord Lansdowne's reference to our relations with Russia. Few perhaps supposed that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's attack on a British fishing-fleet was intentional, but it will be difficult to persuade the British public to believe, with the Russian Government, that the facts are contrary to what the British Government supposed. In another column we publish the earliest accounts of the North Sea outrage. The earlier portion appeared in our dâk edition of last evening and that we add to-day will give some idea of the feeling which prevails throughtout the country. Resolutions passed at public meetings expressed the "horror and indignation which had been aroused by the unprovoked attack" and urged that such steps be taken as will prevent the recurrence of such a wanton act of piracy and insult to the British flag. The trawlers, in a message they telegraphed to Lord Landsdowne, protested that a calling, of so peaceful a character as the fisherman's, should be so wantonly and cruelly interfered with filled them with the deepest dismay. No excuse they urged, could be put forward for this act, "as the lights carried by our vesse's are of such a well-known character that it was impossible to mistake the same. As you will notice by the statement of the crews concerned, the triplex light was in each instance carried." The facts remain the same, though the explanation may differ in some slight respect from that which Vigo correspondents subsequently wired. The story of the wireless telegraphic message from a transport completely overthrows the Russian Admiral's first explanation and the question arises who is right; Reuter, or the Vigo correspondents? For that we must wait until the official report reaches us. Lord Lansdowne, be it observed, does not ask us to believe that the Russian Admiral acted in good faith, but that the Russian Government believes so. What the Russian Government believes matters very little to the British public and unless ample reparation is offered, it will refuse to be satisfied and will turn out the Government which fails it. France, it appears, has been on our side in this matter and her kindly offices will doubtless be duly appreciated, but it is premature to endeavour to divert the public from the main point. Not until ample reparation has been made will it be satisfied, and until then they will resent Lord Lansdowne's jubilation over the thought that this terrible war will stimulate the desire for "some less clumsy and brutal method of adjusting international differences." Arbitration has not yet become the fashion and, though Mr. Choate has asked if Great Britain was prepared to sign an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, the British public will prove unappreciative. Lord Lansdowne's attempt to trail a red herring across the track will not add to his popularity.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

THE courteous message which the vanquished candidate sent to the victor, seems to show that Mr. Maurice Low, the other day, had warranty for his assertion that Americans are becoming more sane in their politics. No election has created less excitement than that just decided, and even the German Imperial congratulations will not cause any heart-burning among the ranks of Mr. Parker's admirers. Mr. Roosevelt was accused at the outset of the campaign of worshipping at the feet of Mars, of being unduly impetuous, of being little amenable to discipline, and he spent the interval in demonstrating to the contrary, that he had himself "well under control, that peace charms him more than thoughts of carnage" until an unfriendly journal remarked: "It is most grateful to make the acquaintance of a subdued and sweetly submissive rough rider." Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate, is a remarkable man—one who came forward at the request of his party, and by no means animated by personal ambition. The writer on American Affairs in the "National Review" gave a life-like sketch of him the other day. He remarked that Mr Parker's fine sense of propriety, the almost exaggerated respect that he showed for the office for which he was a candidate, and a respect no less for the dignity of the judiciary and his refusal to lower that dignity even in the slightest degree, while somewhat amazing to politicians, because they could not understand it, made a deep impression upon the country at large. He is credited with great courage and great strength of purpose. Prior to his nomination his silence was attributed to timidity or cunning or an excess of caution closely allied to cowardice. The motives which actuated him were explained in a private letter which found its way into the Press. "You may be right," he wrote "in thinking that an expression of my views is necessary to secure the nomination. If so, let the nomination go. I took the position that I have maintained—first, because I deemed it to be my duty to the Court; second because I do not think the nomination for such an office should be sought. I still believe that I am right and, therefore, expect to remain steadfast."

No candidate could be less calculated to "enthuse" the lower ranks of the electorate, and, though Mr. Parker's friends described Mr. Roosevelt as self-restrained, moderate to the verge of extreme caution, commonplace almost to decrepit dulness, those sentiments received no endorsement from Mr. Parker. An attempt to stir up feeling was made by an Illinois Senator who declared that Parker and Davis represented the plutocracy, represented Wall-street, wealth, the money power; Roosevelt and Fairbanks represented the great body of the common people. In this campaign, he added, it would be money power against the people but the money power would be supporting Parker and Davis. Even that had no effect—partly no doubt, because it was so manifestly and outrageously untrue. The "Sun" strove to further Mr. Parker's cause by a resort to Eatansville tactics. It denounced Mr. Roosevelt as unsafe, a menace to constitutional rights and liberties, as subverting the laws to forward his own ambitious ends and as pandering to anarchy and lawlessness for the sake of gaining the votes of labour. Accounting for the absence of excitement and the failure of partizan pressmen and electioneering agents to stir it up, an American, who to a large extent guides English opinion on their affairs, finds it difficult to determine whether this calm arose from conviction that Mr. Roosevelt's election was assured or whether it was simply indifference, and a feeling that what happened was of no importance. The cause, he expressed himself unable to fathom, but the fact that the campaign aroused no heat was so patent that it was the only thing in connection with the campaign worthy of note.

Mr. Maurice Low, moralising over this feature of the campaign, thinks it speaks much for the political as well as the social advancement that has been made by Americans,—the greater restraint that Americans now exercise, and the greater sanity that characterises them as compared with only a few years ago—that in the present campaign, there has not been the slightest evidence of irrational exitement, and the fact that this month a President was to be elected did not interrupt the steady flow of the stream of commerce. Times, he says, are not so good in the United States as they were a few years ago There is less inflation, and methods more conservative and sound prevail, but mills and factories are turning out their usual output, and legitimate enterprises were not postponed until after the result of the election was announced. "Apparently," he added "trade, the most sensitive of all barometers, had nothing to fear and felt certain that whether the name of the next president shall be Roosevelt or Parker, the orderly conduct of affairs will not be interfered with, and capital will not be put in jeopardy." But a still better explanation is that which the same writer offers in another and late periodical—one of quite another political colour. In it he tells us that the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties is nil—the line of division has ceased to exist. To-day conservative men call themselves republicans or democrats, largely because of inherited tradition and accidental environment. But as a matter of fact, there is no real difference to distinguish them. The republican party was born in the throes of civil war and no political party ever came into existence with its duties so clearly defined and its responsibilities so great. The line of cleavage between the Cavaliers and Round-heads was not more sharply drawn than that between the American republicans and democrats. Party platforms and persons are now the differences, and as one candidate might appear on the platform of the other without undue violence to his feelings, it cannot be otherwise than presidential elections, at all events, will deteriorate, or rise, to the level of a friendly tug of war.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

THE large export of tobacco from Japan in which British capital was considerably concerned has now ceased to be one in which foreign or Japanese merchants can be interested. Mr. Consul Bonar in an interesting report from Kobe on the subject gives several particulars which are worth reproduction. The year 1903 saw the preparations for this important change brought about by the Japanese Government for considerations which Mr. Bonar thinks it best not to discuss. The Japanese Government gave notice of bringing in the Tobacco Manufacturing Monopoly Bill during the November session of the Diet. This notice called forth a strong opposition by manufacturers and dealers generally, and it is likely that the Government would have had to abandon the Bill, had it come forward for discussion, but the Diet was dissolved without any legislative measures being discussed. During the short session of the Diet in March, 1904, however, when war was the all absorbing topic, the Government introduced the Bill and succeeded in passing it. The only branch of the tobacco trade still allowed to exist, as a result of this measure, is the export of leaf. The immediate result of the Tobacco Monopoly Law is to kill the export of manufactured cigarettes, which, notwithstanding the high tax on the raw material, ranging from 160 to 480 per cent. according to quality, as against a drawback of 20 per cent. on the manufactured article, reached the amount of over £200,000 in 1903. With suitable legislation manufacturers in Japan could have supplied the whole of Asia with the lower grades of cigarettes.

RUSSIA'S UNWILLING ARMY.

THE disturbance reported from Moscow is instructive. It corroborates previous accounts of the unwillingness of the Russian troops to go to the front. With an army which has no stomach for the war, the best generalship can do nothing, and the explanation of the Russian defeats, despite the stubbornness exhibited in the excitement of battle, is to be found in the lack of patriotism throughout the army and the Russian empire. The people were sullen when the war began, and disaster after disaster has produced terror and panic which have spread to the highest. The North Sea outrage was an effect of the midnight fear which has descended upon the Russian people. General Kuropatkin was driven into the shambles of Shaho in the hope that a victory would infuse heart into the population. The result but intensified the gloom of despair. Not only do volunteers hold back, but the reservists called upon are beginning to rebel and have to be shot down in the streets. It is not surprising that Moscow should provide an episode of this kind. Southern Russia has suffered heavily under the autocracy, and distress and discontent are rarely absent from that portion of the empire. Where the Tsar's rule presses most heavily, there can be no sentiment of patriotism and though unwilling soldiers may be dragged or driven to the front they cannot be made to achieve victory. It is a significant fact that in the recent battles the greatest losses suffered by the Russians have been among the Finnish, Polish and Jewish troops. There are alternative conclusions to be drawn from this, either these regiments prefer destruction to Russian rule or Russian policy ordains that the troops from the most discontented corners of the empire should be placed in the most hopeless situations. However that be, the rioting in Moscow suggests that General Kuropatkin cannot venture to hope that the reinforcements he is receiving will turn the tide of war in his favour.

IT is probable that Mr. Fleisher, the German in the employ of the Amir of Afghanistan, who is feared to have been killed, was on his way to meet his wife who was expected to arrive in Bombay on the 23rd of this month. Mrs. Fleisher was to have gone with her husband to Kabul.

WE learn that the body of the late Mr. Fleischer has been brought in to Peshawar. No further particulars have yet transpired in regard to the tragedy by which this unfortunate man has lost his life.

ON inquiry on board the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Armand Behic which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Marseilles via Aden, we are informed that the vessel did not sight the French Squadron which has been expected in Bombay en-route to the Far East, since 5th instant.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th September, amounted to Rs. 2,240, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 170. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th September, were Rs. 31,022, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,346.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 24th September, amounted to Rs. 6,026, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,334. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th September, were Rs. 83,351, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 17,977.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway for the week ending 24th September, amounted to Rs. 1,663, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 334. Total earnings from 1st July to 24th September, were Rs. 20,303, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,125.

THE estimates for the Cauvery Irrigation Projects have been sent to the Government of India. It is proposed to construct the reservoir 44 miles beyond Nauranjipet, which is 24 miles above Bhavani. Its capacity will be 40,000,000,0000, cubic feet of water, and it is designed to protect 1,177,330, acres of old and new cultivation. The new cultivation is estimated at 252,330, acres, and the second crop area to be benefited is 160,000 acres.

THE Mysore Gold Mining Company has declared an "ad interim" dividend, payable on the 10th November, at the rate of 4s. 6d. The first dividend, for the current year was of the same amount, so that for the period of eight months ending on the 31st August last, the total dividend payments come to 9s. per share, or 90 per cent. This represents an improvement of 1s. per share as compared with last year at the same time. The returns from the mine show an increase of nearly 11,000 oz. of gold, and reductions in the cost of working are well maintained.

MR. HERBERT WILLIAM ALLINGHAM, whose death is announced, was Surgeon to the House-hold of His Majesty the King, and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and he was Consulting Surgeon to the Surgical Aid Society. In the particular line of operations in which his practice specially ran he was unequalled, and his reputation was as high amongst professional men as with the general public. The immense strain of a constant series of more or less critical operations continued year after year can be easily imagined; and it is probably to this that Mr. Allingham's melancholy breakdown will be found to have been due.

THE office of City Marshall, who is a sort of Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Mayor of London, has fallen vacant, and competition for the post has been extremely brisk. The salary is £300 a year, and the duties are by no means arduous: indeed, one member of the Court of Common Council was flippant enough to suggest the abolition of the appointment. Within a few days, 270 applications were received; of these a Committee of selection picked first 33 and then six candidates, amongst whom were several known in India. The final choice out of the six lies with the full Court of Common Council; and Captain C. W. Parsons, late of the 1st Royal Dragoons, was the favourite when the mail left.

AMONG the visitors to India in November will be Sir John Lambert and Mr. Henry Taylor, of the firm of John Taylor and Sons, the well-known mining engineers who manage all the mines on the Kolar Gold-fields, as well as the more recent enterprises in the neighbourhood of Dharwar and Sangli. The scheme for special police on the Kolar fields, which was worked out by Sir John Lambert a few years ago on behalf of both the mining companies and the Mysore Durbar, has borne good fruit in detecting and checking thefts of gold from the mines; but complete success has by no means been achieved as yet in this very difficult and important business. Major Hancock, the capable Superintendent of the Mysore and the Champion mines, is returning to Kolar at the same time, quite recovered from his recent illness.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 8th November was 6·9, giving a death-rate of 40·80 per annum per thousand as against 34·04 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·82 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 40 died from fevers; 52, plague; 2, small-pox; 0, measles; 0, cholera; 0, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 155, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 49, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 31; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 306; Hindu low caste, 56; Musalman, 133; Parsee, 28; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 2; European, 1; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 449 as against 440, the corresponding period of last year, and 313, the average over the past five years.

MORE NOVELS.

A GOOD STORY.

THE TRUANTS by A. E. W. Mason. (George Bell and Sons). With his "Courtship of Morrice Buckler," Mr. A. E. W. Mason took his place in the ranks of the best novelists of our time, and his subsequent works "Miranda of the Balcony" "Clementina" and "The Four Feathers," proved that his first book was no flash in the pan of his genius, but the prelude to a series of excellent stories. Mr. Mason possesses in a high degree, most of the qualities that are necessary to a good story teller. Added to a keen sense of humour—one of the most important attributes for any writer—he has a wide knowledge of the world and a remarkable power of writing about it so as to enable his reader to see what he has seen. He possesses too, judging from his characters, a keen insight into the motives that dominate men and women in their every day relations with one another, so that his heroes and heroines speak from his pages in a natural manner, and act, not as the puppets of a showman, but as the ordinary men and women that we daily meet.

Anthony and Mrs. Stretton, who afford the title of "The Truants" to Mr. Mason's book, are compelled to live with Sir John Stretton, a miserly old man, who, after his wife's death, refuses to continue an allowance to his son to enable him to remain in an expensive regiment. The pair have not been long married, and find living with, and on, the old gentleman, both dull and tiresome and likely to mar their married happiness even though they break the monotony of life, by slipping out of the house night after night to see London, after the old man has gone to bed. Eventually they decide that they can stand it no longer and Anthony leaves his wife and father to go and make his living. Before he departs he commends his wife to the care of a friend of hers—Pamela Mardale—who, not unnaturally, advises him not to go away so long and leave his young wife practically alone. However, he goes and Pamela promises to do her best to befriend Millie Stretton during his absence. Anthony Stretton's first venture fails, and with its failure went fifteen hundred pounds, half his wife's fortune—that he had by her wish put into his venture. Ashamed of his failure he decides to stay away till he has retrieved it, but does not tell his wife what he is doing or where he is—Time goes on and Sir Anthony Stretton dies but still his son does not return, and Millie Stretton begins to think less of him and less about him, and falls on the verge of love with Lionel Callon an adventurer of a mean type. Lionel Callon makes the most of his opportunities and Pamela comes to the conclusion that for Millie's sake it is necessary to get Anthony Stretton home. To this end she asks her friend, and lover, Allen Warrisden to find, and if possible, bring Stretton home. Warrisden discovers that Stretton is on the trawler "Perseverance" in the North Sea, and goes after him in a steam fish-cutter from Billingsgate.

"Somewhere in the darkness of the North Sea Tony Stretton was hidden. Very likely he was now standing on the deck of his trawler with his hands on the spokes of the wheel, and his eyes peering forward through the rain, keeping his long night watch while the light from the binnacle struck upwards upon the lines of his face.

This is how he was found.

"These were the days before the steam trawler. The City of Bristol steamed in to the middle of the Blue Fleet and her engines stopped. Warrisden looked over a grey savage sea. The waves leaped exultingly up from windward and roared away to leeward from under the cutter's keel in a steep, uprising line of foam. All about him the sailing boats headed to the wind, sinking and rising on the furrows, so that Warrisden would just see a brown topsail over the edge of a steep roller like a shark's fin, and the next instant the dripping hull of the boat flung out upon a breaking crest. Warrisden watched the boats piled up with fish boxes, coming from the trawlers through the welter of the sea. It seemed as if some desperate race was being rowed.

"Can you tell me which is the boat from the Perseverance?" he asked. "I think it's the fifth" said the captain."

The fifth boat ranged up. A man stood up in the stern. 'The Perseverance" he cried "Nine boxes."

The man in the stern was "Tony Stretton. Warrisden told him what he had to say, viz., that his father was dying and that Pamela Mardale urged him for his wife's sake to return.

"I have signed for eight weeks" said Stretton. "One must take one's risks."

Tony Stretton did not return. Lionel Callon went abroad for two years—readers of "The Truants" will find how and why and after two years came back. Meanwhile Millie Stretton had little mind left for her husband, and eventually yielding to Callon's well simulated passion promised to follow him to the south of France.—This assignation comes to Pamela's ears, and again she asks Warrisden, still her lover, to bring back Stretton at all cost before it is too late. Stretton is in the ranks of the Foreign Legion stationed at Ain Sepa, Morocco, and on the point of getting his commission. On hearing Warrisden's news, this time given with no uncertain note, he deserts after undergoing great perils, returns to find his wife has that evening joined Lionel Callon at Eze near Monte Carlo. For the rest of the tale we refer our readers to our author. It is, alas! the duty of the critic to blame as well as praise, and while welcoming this latest work from Mr. Mason's pen, it must be admitted that the work is a little disappointing. With the exception of Mr. Chase and Mr. Mudge, minor characters, Mr. Mason's men and women are drawn much on the same lines as others in his former works. Pamela is charming, but not convincing, and Warrisden is by no means unusually attractive. None of the others catch one's fancy like Miranda, or Morrice Buckler. And once again has Mr. Mason ordained that the woman, who is not sure whether she loves, shall send the man, who loves her, to find and bring back some man unknown to him. To tell the truth we are getting just a little tired of the wanderings of these knight-errants who come back to their lady love,—not like the knight of old who at his lady's bidding lifted the glove indeed from the lion's den, but threw it in her face—but still full of devotion to her who so needlessly rent them into danger and possibly disaster. Mr. Mason's art is worthy of a sounder and fresher "raison d'etre." Nevertheless the book is very attractive. Even if some of the characters are a trifle ordinary, and in some cases, too thinly portrayed; even if the plot strikes out no new line nor any very rigorous action, the charm of the author's style is as fresh and piquant as ever. His descriptions, vide the one quoted above, never fail to please, and the quaint way he has of laying stress upon trifles, and seeking for signs, is as charming as ever. If no worse book than this fell to the lot of a reviewer he would have no cause whatever to complain.

SOONER OR LATER.—By Violet Hunt (F. Fisher Unwin). This story is one that lays bare the modern morals of a certain section of smart society. It tells the wretched story of a young girl "an ingenious ingenus" as her lover classified her when he wished to distract attention from their intrigue, the ourse of which is related without any reticence whatsoever. In description of the lawless flirtations, and worse, of the man who has neither consideration for his victims nor remorse for his treatment of them, "Violet Hunt" rivals "Victoria Cross," and in her taste for leaving nothing unsaid is well in line with that writer. The whole scale of passion is played with the forte pedal down. The frankly pagan men and women, who divert themselves in country houses, and in Mayfair in the season, by giving rein to every whim that runs counter to law and integrity, while they display towards each other the sort of honor and camaraderie that exists among thieves, are quite too graphically portrayed in "Sooner or Later." Stark realism is the note from the very beginning, when the all conquering Robert Assheton, who is married to a madwoman, is introduced, to the last page when two of his victims speak unpalatable truths to one another. French novels are frequently condemned for their candour in descriptions of intrigue. This leaves much less to the imagination than the most pronounced story from outre-mer. It is undoubtedly clever, but it is not precisely a novel for the family circle.

MR. CHOATE, it is reported at Washington, succeeds Mr. John Hay as Secretary of State and Mr. Whitelaw Reid is expected to succeed Mr. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE SITUATION.

RUSSIA'S ASSURANCES.

THE WAR AND ARBITRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.

At the Guildhall banquet last night, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in concluding his speech, said he believed that the Convention with the friendly French Republic had established most intimate and most cordial relations between Great Britain and France, and would enable them to exercise a useful and pacific influence over other Powers. He instanced the assistance of France in effecting an amicable settlement between Great Britain and Russia.

In opening his speech His Lordship said that the attack on British citizens in the North Sea was an affront to the British flag, the consequences of which, if it had been intentional, he would rather not contemplate, but recent evidence had satisfied him that the Russian Government believed in good faith that the facts were contrary to what we supposed. We had the last day or two received distinct assurances that the officers detained were those implicated and, if the enquiry proved that others were culpable, they would also be adequately punished.

Referring to other irritating incidents of the war, he said it would be unfortunate if we now forfeited the belligerent privileges which we might desire to exercise, if we were belligerents.

He referred to the success of British diplomacy in obtaining a mitigation of Russia's exercise of belligerent rights. There had not been a single British ship seized since July.

His Lordship said he believed this terrible war would stimulate the prevalent desire for some less clumsy and brutal method of adjusting international differences. Arbitration had now become the fashion, and only yesterday, Mr. Choate asked if Great Britain was prepared to sign an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

LATER.

Lord Lansdowne further said he need hardly say that President Roosevelt's invitation of the 21st ultimo to a Peace Conference had not been refused, but we reserved the right to consider the subjects which were to be referred to the Conference and the time for holding the same.

The speech has made a most excellent impression. The "Morning Post" is still dissatisfied and declares Lord Lansdowne spoke as if he were an apologist for the Russian Government and that he has not yet learned the proper use of a strong Navy for the preservation of peace with honour.

RUSSIA'S UN ILLING SOLDIERS.

Rioting at Moscow.

RESERVISTS SHOT DOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A thousand provincial reservists who have arrived at Moscow committed excesses and pelted the troops with stones who were restoring order. The troops had to fire on them, killing and wounding six.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The subscriptions to the third issue of the internal Japanese loan of 80 million yen at 92, interest 5 per cent., have been closed and amount to 242 million yen.

The cruiser Svetlana and four tarpedo boats are in Suda Bay, also the Vormezh and three colliers.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAMS.

Congratulations to Roosevelt.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Kaiser William has telegraphed his congratulations to President Roosevelt on his re-election to the Presidency.

BRITAIN AND THE PORTE.

Aden Hinterland Trouble.

WARSHIP DESPATCHED.

The cruiser Proserpine has gone to the Yemen coast to support the British representatives in the demarcation of the Aden Hinterland.

THE INDIAN TEA CESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee notify that from the 1st to the 31st October the bounty at the rate of nine pies per pound has been paid on 304,456 lbs of green tea. The quantity on which the bonus has been paid from the beginning of the season to the 31st October is 825,591 lbs.

THE RANCHI COLLEGE.

Sir Andrew Fraser has addressed to the Hon. Mr. Earle, Secretary to the Ranchi College Executive Committee, an important letter dealing with two points in connection with the scheme, viz., the alleged danger to the Presidency College and the official constitution of the proposed divisional committees. His Honor deprecates the misapprehension to which his references to the Presidency College have given rise and instructs the Executive Committee to amend the resolution in regard to divisional committees so as to make them independent of official control.

ARMY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Nov. 10.

The following troops of the 6th Divison will be held in readiness to march towards the end of November to take part in the forthcoming manœuvres. General and special ideas as well special instructions will issue later:—29th Lancers, 33rd Cavalry; 18th, 29th, 40th, 45th and 75th Battery R. F. A. 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; East Lancashires; Connaught Rangers; two companies of Mounted infantry; two companies of 3rd Sappers and Miners; 103rd Infantry; 121st Pioneers and 125th Rifles.

The manœuvres will last for ten days and will bivouac during that period. No native cooks will accompany the British units. Ball ammunition at the rate of 20 rounds per rifle will be carried in boxes. Blank ammunition will be 50 rounds per man for Cavalry, 40 rounds for Infantry in pouches and 60 for Reserve. The Officer Commanding native units will make regimental arrangements for rations. All guards and duties will be reduced to the lowest possible strength. The units in possession of Maxim guns will take to manœuvres from the time the troops leave their lines until they return. Strict service condition will be observed.

Any avoidable damage done to crops will have to be paid for by the unit or individual causing it. Houses or villagers will on no account be entered by any soldier or follower.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 10.

Last Sunday evening a thanksgiving service for the safe return of the troops from Tibet was held in the station church, Darjeeling. After the service the Te Deum was sung as an act of thanksgiving.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MISSIONARY.

The Rev, G. H. Hook, pastor of Lall Bazaar Baptist chapel, met with a serious and unfortunate accident on the 2nd instant which might have terminated fatally. About midday the Rev. gentleman was attending to some plants in the chapel compound when he was suddenly seized with a fit and fell on on the sharp edge of a flower pot badly cutting his face and receiving a severe gash across his throat nearly severing his windpipe. His bearer missed his master and on going out to look for him found Rev. Hook lying insensible in a pool of blood. He was immediately removed to the Medical College hospital where he lay unconscious for some days hovering between life and death. Under skilful medical treatment Mr Hook has so far recovered as to be able to speak and is progressing slowly towards recovery.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 10.

Mr. Macdonald Executive Engineer, Railway Branch, is permitted to retire from Government service.

Mr. Savory is appointed to officiate as junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. Willcock, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Nagda-Muttra Survey.

Mr. Brown is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following veterinary officers come out in February next for a tour of service in India;—Lieuts Argyle, Macdonald, O'Rorke, Nicholas and Russell.

Major Cocks R A M C comes out on appointment to the Madras Command.

The following officers R A M C come out in the transport Flassy sailing on 6th December:—Majors Dobson, Kennedy, Dowman, Burnside and Dalton; Captains Hudleston and Berne and Lieutenant Meaden.

Lieut. Forsyth R. E. has been placed under orders for a tour of service in India.

Captain William Boughton Chambers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Major Frank Tebbs, V. D. 2nd Batt. B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment with effect from the 1st September.

Captain Arthur Thomas Houldcroft to be Major, vice Spencer, resigned, with effect from the 1s September.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 9.

Major M B Roberts, 139th Gurkhas, from Lahdowne.
Major E L Holloway, 64th Pioneers, fro Bangalore.
Major H. E. Prichard, 82nd Punjabis, from Secunderabad.
2nd-Lieut J M G Taylor, 119th Infantry, from Baroda.
Lt.-Colonel A E Leslie, 112th Infantry, from Colombo,

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 9.

Major F Glanville, R E, to Allahabad.
Captain W M H Brown, 3rd Gurkhas to Lansdowne.
Major A W Newbold, 67th Punjabis, to Jubbulpore.
Lt-Colonel J W Cowley, 7th Gurkhas, to Manipur.
Captain H R D Fordyce Supply and Transport Corps to Jubbulpore.
Lieut J W Sherrard S and T Corps to Meerut.
Major P Hehir, 7th Gurkhas to Manipur.
Lieut H M Alexander Somerset Lt Infantry, to Peshwar.
Captain A F Cumbarledge, R E to Simla.
Colonel W R Yielding S and T Corps, to Rawal Pindi.
Major A J H Vanrenan, 8th Cavalry, to Nowshera.
Major G H Boisragon, 5th Gurkha Rifles, to Abbottabad.
Major J G L Gibbs, 1st Redfordshire Regiment, to Jhansi.
Lt-Colonel F G Delamain XI P W O Lancers, to Milan Meer.
Major A J Filcher. Royal Engineers, to Rawal Pindi.
Major R H Ewart, Supply and Transport Corps, to Peshawar.
Lieut D P Watson R A M Corps to Bangalore.
Captain F E Andrews R G A to Madras.
Major E L Holloway 64th Pioneers, to England.
Major H E Prichard 82nd Punjabis to Belgaum.
Lieut G S Torkington, 69th Punjabis, to Bangalore.
Captain J L Alexander 33rd Q O L Cavalry to Poona.
Lieut W W V Crichton 103rd Light Infantry to Satara.
Captain C A G Showbridge 112th Infantry to Deesa.
Captain G R Church Staff to Kamptee.
Lieut J Macpherson 124th Baluchistan Infantry to Loralai.
Captain C Rose A V D to Kirkee.
Lieut-Colonel R W S Lyons I M Service to Dharwar.

An Englishman, supposed to be a Mr. Malleson has been found drowned in the Lake of Geneva.

At Bailystock, Russia, a young man entered the office of the Prefect of Police and threw a bomb at him. No one but the author of the outrage was killed by the explosion.

Owing to the closing down of several works owned by the associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, there is great distress in the Northfleet and Swanscombe district. The combine have undertaken to start relief works.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain A. W. Tuke, I.M.S., has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his othar duties, with effect from the 24th October.

Mr. A. H. Gordon, Inspector, Riverain Police, Sind, passed on the 17th September an examination in Law and in Sindhi.

The following promotions vice the Honourable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, B. A. (Oxon), I. C. S appointed Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay are made: Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judge, continuing to do duty as Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiwar. Mr. E.H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S. to be Third Grade Judge vice Mr. Kincaid seconded.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Captain R. H. Palin, Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad, passed on the 19th September an examination according to Rule 11 in Part I of the Rules relating to the appointment ond examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted with effect from the 28th February 1905, or subsequently such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr E Wilkin, Judge of the Court of Small Causes Karachi, has been allowed furlough for one month in continuation of the leave on private affairs for five months granted to him in Government Notification dated the 23rd July.

Mr C C Dutt, B A (Cal.), I C S, Assistant Judge, and Sessions Judge, Thana, is granted privilege leave from the 11th November to the 23rd December.

The Governor in Council is appointed Mr. H. S. Phadnis, B.A., L.L. B., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. C C Dutt, B A (Cal.), I C S, proceeding on leave.

Captain A. F. W. King, I. M. S., on relief is appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College.

The services of the Rev P R Harrison and the Rev P J Molony, Chaplains, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, M. D., D. P. H I. M. S. on return to duty acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Western Registration District.

Captain K. V. Kukday, I. M. S. acts as Civil Surgeon Sholapur.

Captain A. F. W. King, I.M.S., on relief is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., I.M.S., on return to duty, resumes his appointment as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., on return to duty, takes up his appointment as Civil Surgeon Ahmednagar.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S., on relief, takes up his appointment as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F. R. C S I M S, resumes his duties as Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel W H Burke, M B, I M S, on relief, resumes his duties as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. C. O. Lowsley, passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, who has been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Messrs. D. R. Sataravala, B. A., L.C.E., and C. S. C. Harrison, Assistant Engineers 3rd Grade, passed on the 26th October, the professional examination, prescribed in paragraphs 169 to 171, Chapter II, of the Public Works Department Code.

Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Right Bank to the Indus Left Bank Division.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

WHERE is the Fleet we've expected so long?
What can have happend, has something gone wrong?
Pilots by thousands are watching outside,
Ready to shew all the tricks of the tide:
Tricoloured Flags too are ready to hand,
Marseillaise Music is learnt by each Band:
H. M. S. Porpoise is waiting to greet
Admiral, (je ne sais quoi) and his Fleet.
Possibly Russia has given advice:—
"Bombay-duck smelling, ah, not very nice,
"'Ware of the Fishing Fleet, fire if you can,
"Indian Fisherman very bad man,
"Hiding torpedo boats under his stern
"Ah! Monsieur Loubet you've lots yet to learn!
"Pomphret "spells" death and of "machli" beware,
"Take the advice of the brave Russian Bear:
"If a Karachi boat meets you at sea
"Trust to your guns and your old eau-de-vie
"Pour in your broadsides, then scurry away
"England will fuss, but she won't make you pay"—
Nay, let us trust that to-morrow at least
We shall be able our French Friends to feast
Dance and delight them and lead them to say
"Vive Pentente cordiale; Vive la Bombay."

F.

SUIT BY COMMISSION AGENTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Kanjee Dewjee and another against Bhugwandas Nurotumdas, in which the plaintiffs, trading under the name of Dewjee Vussonjee and Co., sought to recover from the defendant, of Shahada Sultanpur in Khandesh Ziliah, trading under the name of Maneklal Jugjivandas, the sum of Rs. 7,217-10-3, with interest and costs. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Davar and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhoy and Co. appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was this: For two years past, the plaintiffs had acted as the defendant's commission agants in Bombay. As such agents they from time to time, under the defendant's instructions, entered into contracts for the sale and purchase of cotton, rice, or other produce. They had also paid and received monies on the defendant's behalf, honoured and paid hundis drawn by him, and otherwise acted as his agents. Annually the account of the defendant in respect of such dealings was made up and sent to him. On the 8th December 1903, plaintiffs sent to defendant his account, according to which a small balance of Rs. 45-4-0 was due by him. During the year commencing with 21st October 1903, plaintiffs had further dealings on the defendants behalf as his agents, and at present a sum of Rs. 7,217-10-2 was due by him, inclusive of interest, up to the date of the filing of this suit. On the plaintiffs making a demand for the amount in March 1904, the defendant denied his liability in respect of a sum of Rs. 8,473-5-6, debited to him for damages paid for 400 bales of Broach ginned cotton, sold on his account, of which he had failed to give delivery and alleged that if the plaintiffs had entered into a cross contract for the purchase of the same goods on the 9th February 1904, the loss would have been greatly minimised. With reference to this plea the plaintiffs said that they were unable to enter into a cross contract as required by the defendant; and they wrote to him accordingly and also informed him to enter into such contract through some other firm.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that the plaintiffs in their account omitted to mention profits due to him in respect of a cross contract for the purchase of 400 bales of Broach ginned cotton, which he had asked them to enter into. He denied ever having received a letter in which the plaintiffs informed him that they were unable to enter into such a contract as was alleged in the plaint. He said that nothing was due by him to the plaintiffs, but that on the contrary, on proper accounts being taken, more than Rs. 2,250 would be found due to him by the plaintiffs. By way of a counter claim, he prayed that the plaintiffs might be ordered to pay to him the sum which would be found due to him on such accounts being taken. He prayed that the plaintiff's claim be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

BALTIC FLEET'S EXPLOIT.

BRITISH TRAWLERS BOMBARDED.

EYE-WITNESS'S GRAPHIC STORY.

* The "Daily Mail" of Oct. 24th states:—A grave outrage has been perpetrated by the Russian Baltic Fleet in the North Sea upon British shipping, with the result that at least one British vessel has been sunk, two men killed, and six or more wounded, while it is believed that there are other casualties to report.

The Hull steam trawling flotilla was at midnight on Friday fishing to the south-east of the Dogger Bank. The night was thick, but the boats carried the usual lights, which denoted that they were at their work. While they were thus engaged a number of warships came into sight, and were taken for the Baltic Fleet. They exchanged signals, and presently played their searchlights on the trawlers, to which they passed so close that there could be no difficulty whatever in making out the true character of the fishing vessels.

Suddenly these warships opened fire. At first it was supposed by the men in the trawlers that they were discharging blank ammunition, and a man held up a fish which he was cutting, in the glare of the searchlights, to show what he was doing. Then the whistle of shots was heard, and the trawlers began hurriedly to cut away their nets and withdraw. Still, no one seems to have known that the shots were being aimed at the fishing fiotilla, as such a thing was almost incredible. There could be no reason for it, since there were no Japanese vessels in English waters, and there is no possibility of a warship disguising herself as a trawler.

Then it was seen that the British trawler Crane was sinking. Another vessel went to her aid to rescue her crew, whom the Russians left to drown. A horrible sight met their eyes. On deck lay the headless corpse of the captain, while the first mate was dead, with half his head blown away. The boatswain had his hand shot off, and five other men were grievously wounded. The bodies and the wounded were brought back to Hull.

The admiral of the fishing fleet burned green flares to show that the vessels which were the object of this cannonade were harmless boats but no attention was paid to his signals. It is believed that another trawler has sunk with all hands and further boats are reported to be missing at present, though they may reach port later.

The attack delivered by the Russians astonished the men on board the trawlers, who describe the Russians as "mean murderers," and are unable to speak of the terrible incident without deep emotion. Several of the trawler fiotilla have shells embedded in their sides.

The Russian fire was maintained for from twenty minutes to half an hour and was apparently delivered from quick-firing guns.

NIGHT OF TERROR.

VIVID STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

WILD SCENES OF CONFUSION.

A detailed and vivid account of the attack was given last night to a "Daily Mail" reporter by Captain Peaker, of the steam-cutter Magpie, one of the seven carriers and trawlers attached to the Gamecock Fleet.

The Magpie arrived in the Thames last night, and berthed at the wharf of her owners, Messrs. Kelsall Brothers and Beeching. Every man on board was appalled by the unusual nature of the catastrophe, and it was with some difficulty that Captain Peaker told his extraordinary story.

"On Friday midnight," he said, "there were about forty of the Gamecock Fleet of steam-trawlers fishing in the North Sea in latitude 55.15 N. and longitude 5.6 E. That means we were south-east of the Dogger Bank.

"It was a misty, drizzly night, and we were spread over an area of some miles. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the admiral of the fishing fleet had according to custom, signalled by rockets and coloured lights what direction the fleet was to sail for during the night. Whether that had anything to do with what followed I don't know; the whole thing is a mystery.

"But presently we saw through the mist and the rain a number of lights of vessels, big and small. Knowing the Baltic Fleet was about to sail, and seeing these ships were steering direct towards the Channel, we naturally assumed that they were the Russians. But as a matter of common honesty, I could not tell you at this moment what ships they were. All I know is that there were many of them, that they were signalling towards one another with lights, and that with their powerful searchlights they spied out every one of our fleet.

WELL-AIMED SHOTS.

"Suddenly some of the warships started firing at us—or rather at about twenty boats which were nearest to them. At first we naturally supposed they were firing blank shot, and the boatswain of the Tomtit, which was quite close in, picked up two big fish in his hands and held them out at arm's length. Some say he did it in fun, offering the fish to the Russian sailormen. Others think he knew that the shots were real shots, and thought to let the Russians know that we were peaceful fishermen, and not enemies masked as trawlers.

"For that matter, the warships were so near to some at the boats that, with glasses and the searchlights, they could easily have seen the men on deck gutting the fish, for that is what all the boats were doing when the first shots were fired.

"We were staggered when we began to realise that we were being fired at in earnest, and that the shots were well aimed and wounding the men and damaging the trawlers. All was confusion and terror. Some of the boats were in the act of hauling up their trawls when the bombardment began, and they cut away the nets, got up steam, and hurried away as fast as they could.

"I think the firing lasted about half an hour, and that it was from quick-firing guns on board the cruisers, judging by the shots. I have seen some of the shots which were embedded in the boats. They were about the size but not the length of a big cucumber, and had brass heads on them. I take it they were not explosive shells, but I am ignorant of these matters.

DARKNESS AND RAIN.

"What with the darkness and the rain we could not see the Russian boats, only their steaming and side light, and that they were big vessels, and the big searchlights also helped to blind us. We were quite helpless; we could do nothing to explain our real character, and it seemed as if we would all be sunk, one after another without a word of explanation.

"But happily, after about thirty minutes of firing—during which dozens and dozens of shots were aimed at us—the guns suddenly ceased and the fleet steamed speedily away towards the Channel. Why they left off, whether they had come to the conclusion that they had made a mistake, I don't know. As I say, the whole thing was a terrible mystery to us, then and now.

"The one of our fleet to suffer most from the attack was the trawler Crane. The skipper of the Crane had his head completely blown off by a shot and another killed the mate, slicing half his head off from chin to hair. All the crew of six were wounded, some seriously, and the boatswain had his left hand blown away.

"Nobody knew this at the time, though groanings were heard, and presently it was seen that the Crane was settling down. So the skipper of the Gull, which was nearest to her, at once launched his boat and boarded the Crane. He told me the decks presented a shocking sight, with blood all about, the headless trunk of the captain and the ghastly body of the mate, which was faceless, and the wounded men lying about in such shelter as they had managed to crawl to.

"Now the captain of the Gull only accounted to me for eight men of the Crane—that is, the two dead officers and six wounded men. According to her equipment there should have been nine men on board. Whether one has gone to the bottom of the sea with the boat I don't know. I don't like to think.

"The low skunks, the cursed murderers!"—the captain suddenly lost control of himself as his mind went back to the horrors of the night, and his face went purple with passion. It was some minutes before he could continue.

"Well, any way," he said, "both the dead and the wounded were taken off the Crane just in time, for she foundered a few minutes later. She had great holes in her sides, through which the water rushed in a torrent. The wounded were placed on board the mission ship Sarah Myles, which doused her lights, though the Russians were far enough away then.

"The two dead men were decently covered up on the Gull and taken to Hull, which, I reckon, would be reached about five o'clock this afternoon.

"Several other trawlers were damaged by shot. The Mino had eight or nine shots between wind and water, and the crew had to stuff bedding into the holes to keep her afloat. Luckily the shots had glanced upwards instead of downwards, or she would have sunk. And of course, I don't know yet whether she has been able to make Hull. When I left for London there were three or four trawlers not accounted for, and they may have gone to the bottom.

One boat had her mainsail torn with shot, and on another a shot entered the galley, whizzed past the head of the cook, who was putting a kettle on the stove, and went through the ship's side.

"It is useless," said Captain Peaker, in conclusion, for anyone to think that torpedo destroyers could get up to look like trawling vessels. The whole build of our fleet is quite distinctive and easily recognisable. Each boat carried her lights as required by the Board of Trade rules—a duplex lamp showing white right ahead, red on the port side and green on the starboard, together with a white all-round globe light at the masthead. I think the Russians lost their heads, blazed away in confusion, and then steamed off when they got no reply and knew us to be harmless fishing folk."

THE FLEET PASSES DOVER.

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE GOODWIN LIGHTSHIP.

Telegraphing from Dover last night, our correspondent says:—Eleven vessels of the Russian Baltic Fleet were sighted from Dover during daylight yesterday, while the South Goodwin lightship reports that the lights of ten vessels sailing together were observed before that at about one o'clock in the morning. It is surmised that these also form part of the Russian squadron on the way to the Far East. Owing to the mist the exact composition of the fleet could not be completely ascertained from shore. The fleet, however, passed within three miles of the S. M. Goodwin lightship, and it is from the crew of that vessel that the most reliable account up to the present can be gathered.

I visited the lightship yesterday, and learnt that at 1 a. m. yesterday morning six large ships steaming in company, followed by four others at a short distance, were observed.

The watch on board the South Goodwin next noticed at 6 a. m. four battleships, followed closely by three others, and a cruiser. This accounts for all seven battleships assumed to be with the fleet, viz., the Orel, Suvaroff, Alexander III., Borodino, Osliabia, Sissoi, Veliky, and Navarin. On being shown a photograph of the Alexander III., the crew of the lightship identified it at once, and were positive that there were three others of the same class. This seems to prove that the unfortunate Orel, a sister ship, was able to sail after all. The first ship of the second detachment flew the admiral's flag at the fore and a blue and white pennant. She also was of the Orel type.

It was just daybreak as the seven battleships and one cruiser passed, and their ensigns were not hoisted. The cruiser had three funnels, and was probably either the Jemtchug or the Izamrud.

Lastly, at one o'clock in the afternoon three more vessels passed, two cruisers and one merchantman. The former were easily identified as the three funnelled Aurora and the twenty-year-old Dmitri Donskoi, with its two funnels and three masts. The merchantman had only one funnel. In spite of a false alarm at five o'clock of a torpedo squadron, these are all the vessels that have been sighted. The lightship saw no torpedo craft whatever. There was no evidence of any deck cargo of coal, nor were the warships noticeably deep in the water.

The detachment that passed Dover at 1-50 (sighted at the lightship at one) was clearly seen from the shore and even the blue St. Andrew's cross on the ensign could be distinguished by the aid of glasses. Hundreds watched them passing until the last of the three vessels disappeared in the slight mist.

STEAMER STOPPED IN THE CHANNEL.

Our Portsmouth correspondent telegraphed yesterday: Early this afternoon four Russian battleships and four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers were sighted going down the Channel.

When about eight miles off St. Catherine's Point they stopped a steamer and searched her. The nationality of the steamer could not be made out at the signal station because the weather was very thick.

Only two of the Russian vessels could be identified the Osliabia and the Dmitri Donskoi.

RUTHLESS ATTACK.

DEADLY FUSILLADE.

FISHING CREWS BEWILDERED.

SKIPPER AND MATE DECAPITATED.

A Hull correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs: Messrs. A. M. Jackson and Company, solicitors for the owners of fifty Hull steam fishing vessels, have notified the Foreign Office and the Admiralty of an attack on a Hull fishing fleet by the Russian Squadron.

The official information is that shortly after midnight on Friday, the Russian Baltic Squadron fell in with the Hull fishing fleet in the North Sea. The first portion of the fishing fleet passed safely. The Russian ships turned searchlights on the British vessels for some time, and then opened fire.

The steam trawler Crane was sunk and the decapitated bodies of the skipper and mate have been brought to Hull. The boatswain is understood to be seriously injured, and so are other members of the crew who are aboard the mission ship. The only slightly damaged member of the crew has arrived in Hull.

The steam trawlers Moulmein and Mino have arrived at Hull seriously damaged by shot, the latter having sixteen holes in her. It is feared other damage has been done to the trawlers and that at least one more Hull trawler has been lost with all hands.

Another correspondent of the Press Association at Hull telegraphs: A scene altogether without parallel was witnessed at St. Andrew's Docks, Hull, last evening when two Hull steam trawlers arrived riddled with shot, One of them, the Moulmein, had its flag flying at half-mast.

The report soon spread that the fleet had been fired on by the Russian Baltic warships, and information obtained from members of the crew speedily confirmed the rumour. The skipper of the Moulmein stated that the Gamecock and Great Northern Fleet were fishing about 220 miles east by north of Spurn at one o'clock on Saturday morning. The weather was rather hazy at the time, and the outlines of several large vessels, apparently warships, sailing in line were dimly seen.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

While the men of the fishing fleet were looking at the passing squadron searchlights were flashed upon them. By the aid of the lights those on board the Moulmein noticed what they took to be torpedo boats approaching them. At one time it seemed likely that they would board the Moulmein but they did not do so and steamed away.

Soon the crews of the fishing vessels were horrified to find that they were being made targets of by the Russian vessels and the effects of the bombardment were speedily visible.

First one and then another of the fishing vessels were struck by the flying shot. On most of the vessels the crews sought shelter by going below but fortunately the crew of the Moulmein kept clear of their galley, for the fusillade had not been long started before what appeared to be a round shot struck the port side of the galley, passing out at the starboard side.

The trawler Mino lay very near to the Moulmein, and she was also under hot fire. Almost from stem to stern she had shot holes, but fortunately all the damage was above the water-line, and none of her crew were struck.

The bombardment is stated to have lasted twenty minutes, and caused consternation among the crews of the trawlers.

When the firing ceased the fleet sailed away southward, and soon afterwards rockets were sent up from one of the other trawlers. The Moulmein steamed in the direction of the spot indicated, and on getting near cries were heard, and it was found that the trawler Crane, of the Gamecock Fleet, had been so badly damaged that she was sinking.

Another trawler of the Gamecock Fleet had arrived, and was taking off some injured members of the Crane's crew. They included the engineer, who had a wound in the chest, supposed to be from a splinter, and another man who had had his hand shot off. These men and others were placed on board the Great Northern mission vessel, where their injuries were attended to, those of the engineer being stated to be very serious.

HEADS SHOT AWAY.

These cases, however, were not the worst, for on the deck of the Crane lay her skipper. Mr. George Smith, and the second hand, both of whom had had their heads shot away.

Their mutilated corpses were placed on board the Moulmein and taken to Hull, and some men with minor injuries were put on board the trawler Gull which had not arrived at Hull up to a late hour last evening.

A Central News telegram from Hull says the fishermen can assign no reason for the attack by the warships. The only suggestion is that the trawlers appearing suddenly to the Russians caused a momentary panic on board. The Russian warships were steaming in line, and the leading ships passed without incident, though most of the vessels turned their searchlights on the fishing craft for a period long enough to show the Russians the identity of the strangers. After the greater part of the squadron had steamed by, the vessels opened fire. Nearly all of them took part in the firing.

Another telegram asserts that shrapnel was used by the Russians. The admiral of the fishing fleet burned a green flare to denote fishing, but no notice was taken.

The only member of the crew of the Crane who has arrived in Hull is Joseph Andrew Smith, of Ribble-avenue, Ribble-street, Hull. He is the son of the skipper, and was at sea with his father on his first voyage. He was asleep in his bunk, says the Central News, when he was aroused by the firing of guns. Just as he was getting up a shot struck the starboard side of the vessel and went through into the forecastle.

The narrowness of young Smith's escape can be surmised when it is stated that the shot extinguished a lamp near which he was standing. He rushed on deck, and noticed several searchlights being thrown on the vessel. A horrible sight met his gaze. His father, George Henry Smith, and the third hand, John Leggett, were both lying on the deck with their heads shot off, and the remainder of the crew were strewn about the deck, some of them injured very badly. One had his hand shot away.

The Press Association's representative conversed with one or two members of the crews, but they were in such a state of excitement that they found it difficult to tell an intelligible story, while the two masters, Captain Hames, of the Moulmein, and Captain Whelpton, of the Mino, said they had been summoned to proceed to London to have an interview with the authorities, and were busy preparing for their journey. The young man, Joseph A. Smith and Dr. Jackson, solicitor to the Gamecock fleet, were to accompany them.

PAINFUL SCENES.

WOMEN FAINT AS INJURED ARE CARRIED ASHORE.

One of the crew of the fleet of fifty told an interviewer that not only was the Beeching Fleet attacked, but the Great Northern trawlers were also chased.

He says that the night was perfectly clear, and the only intimation they had of the Russian fleet was the sound of heavy firing. The captain said, "Well, lads, this is strange. Let's watch it."

In a few minutes shells were being turned into the fleet, and the cook of the Moulmein was blown completely out of the galley.

Up till eight o'clock no fewer than twenty wounded fishermen had been placed on the mission ship in the harbour. The news soon spread, and many distressing scenes were witnessed. Women and sweet-hearts and children were seen weeping, and all were overcome with anxiety as to whether their relatives were among the injured.

The relatives of the crew of the Crane refused at first, to believe that they had been drowned, and the scene was indescribably touching when doubt gave way to a realisation of the awful truth.

The Moulmein, which was reported sunk, has arrived with large holes in all parts. The names of the other vessels reported sunk are the Wren and the Mark Boat.

Women fainted on seeing their relatives carried to hospital. Some have part of their limbs blown away, and are not expected to recover.

Some of the injured believe that a Japanese fleet is in pursuit of the Russian fleet. Boats are returing at odd intervals, and hardly one has escaped rough treatment from the Russian fire. The Hull Mark boat has turned up, but no trace can be found of the trawler Wren. The injured list increases with the arrival of other boats, some having had difficulty in keeping afloat, so battered is their condition.

An officer of the Mino in an interview said that about midnight on Friday night they were fishing with their gear down when a shell whizzed over the vessel. At first they all thought it was the British naval fleet, and the captain shouted to the men to witness what he thought was only a demonstration. Shot followed shot, however, and the master shouted, "Good God, men. It's no demonstration. It's the Russian fleet. All lie low."

Rockets were fired and signals hoisted showing they were fishermen, but the Russians kept on firing, and their signals were knocked down, one by one. The crew were struck, and a hasty retreat was ordered.

The Russian gunboat steamed into the centre of

*Portion of this special account appeared in our last night edition.

the fleet, and poured continuous torrents of shell, which was kept up for twenty minutes.

Later messages say that the list of injured being treated at Hull includes the names of eighteen men.

HORROR AND INDIGNATION.

MEETING OF TRAWLER OWNERS.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Grimsby trawler owners, yesterday: "We, the directors of the Grimsby Steam Fishing Vessels Mutual Insurance Company, insuring 260 steamers, of the value of upwards of a million and a quarter pounds sterling, have heard with horror and indignation of the unprovoked attack of the Russian Fleet on a number of steamfishing vessels following their vocation in the North Sea, causing the loss of valuable life and property, and urge that such steps may be taken as well prevent the recurrence of such a wanton act of piracy and insult to the British flag."

Sir George Doughty, M. P., was present at the meeting, and made a vigorous speech in denunciation of the action of the Russian squadron. It was ordered that the resolution should be telegraphed to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Sir Frederick Pollock, Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford, says that the action of the Baltic Fleet must mean an apology from Russia or an ultimatum within 48 hours.

If arrangements for the return of Queen Alexandra from Denmark had not been in altered the Royal Yacht would have been in the vicinity of the outrage at the time of firing.

It was suggested that the Russian Fleet should be shadowed throughout the voyage to the Far East.

COALING AT CHERBOURG.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS IN THE HARBOUR.

CHERBOURGE, Oct. 23.

Seven torpedo-boats with two transports of the Russian Baltic fleet arrived in the harbour to-day to take in coal. The transports are flying the commercial flag. Large supplies of coal have been collected here for the Baltic fleet.

It is known whether the vessels will coal in the roads or outside the harbour. The many letters received at the Russian Consulate from Russian Officers would seem, however, to indicate that the ships will take up their position in the roadstead. Admiralty officials state that they know nothing about the matter.

The coaling of belligerents in a neutral port on their way to the scene of hostilities is contrary to the accepted rules of International Law.

BRITISH COALERS CHARTERED.

A large steamer, formerly known as the Maori King, but now named the Esperanza has been loading provision and coal at Barry for the Baltic fleet.

Arriving at Liverpool with a cargo of NewZealand mutton, a French firm bought the vessel and her cargo, and, in charge of her English captain, caused her immediate departure for Barry where she was placed under the French flag and was manned by a crew of French men the vessel, immediately on arrival at Parry on Friday night began to take in extensive stores and 900 tons of bunker coal.

Several other large vessels, chartered by German agents, which have been loading coal at Barry, Cardiff, and Newport, have left, and others are hastily loading.

BRITISH FLEET'S MOVEMENTS.

Lisbon, Sunday, Oct. 23.

A British fleet of twelve ships is manœuvring off Lagos and will leave for Gibraltar shortly.

Thence it will proceed to England and join the royal yacht as escort to the Portuguese Sovereigns.

THE NATION EXCITED.

Papers of 25th October give the following further details :—

A London correspondent says the previous day he was in communication with the best informed personages in official and diplomatic circles. And he adds : I have been in clubs and also among the people, so that I am in a position to describe accurately the very delicate situation created by the latest exploits of the Baltic squadron on the English coast in the North Sea.

At the Foreign Office, at the moment, the usual calm reigns, contrary to what the evening papers say, for according to them the Ministers are considerably disturbed. No explanation has been received from the Russian Embassy or from St. Petersburg, but in this matter we are reminded that the Russian Government cannot possess information, not having had communication with the squadron for some days.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy came this afternoon to the Foreign Office, and expressed to Lord Lansdowne, his lively regret at the incident ; he had moreover, yesterday evening telegraphed to Count Benckendorff that his presence was necessary in London.

Although there has not been any official Russian explanation at the Foreign Office, it is believed that the officers and men of the squadron are in an extraordinary state of nervousness. They see Japanese everywhere and they really believed that the lights and signals of the fishing boats were the enemy's signals. They lost their heads and fired on the unlucky trawlers. This opinion, I must say in parenthesis, is held in diplomatic circles and by certain important British papers ; but it does not help to reassure the English, who say that the Russians may mistake to-morrow or next day, a large English steamer, with a thousand passengers for a belligerent vessel and sink her. Lord Lansdowne has telegraphed the facts to Sir Charles Hardinge at St. Petersburg, and has demanded that the Russian Government shall express, without delay, its regret, and promise the necessary reparation. The British Government has decided to permit no hesitation in this matter and will not be satisfied with a vague reply.

The Foreign Office is face to face with a highly excited public opinion, and is obliged, a little unwillingly, to assume an exceptionally rigid attitude towards Russia, all the more that a Blue Book will probably be published shortly, relating the incidents now occurring. The British people demand of the Government an absolutely energetic attitude, and the Government will have to prove, in a few months, that it has acted in conformity with the will of the country.

The King has summoned Lord Lansdowne to Buckingham Palace. It was after the Royal audience that the despatch was sent to Sir Charles Hardinge. Sir Thomas Saunderson, Under-Secretary of State, went to the Foreign Office, this afternoon to confer with Lord Lansdowne. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, discussed the matter with some other members of the Government, who are now in London and specially with Lord Selborne, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Balfour, who has been in constant telegraphic communication with the Foreign Office, will arrive in London to-morrow, or next day.

The Captains of the trawlers "Moulmein" and "Mino," Sir Seymour King, member for Hull, and other authorities from Hull were at the Foreign Office to-day, to give all the information available concerning the aggression of the Russian Fleet. A fact which aggravates the affair is now stated. The captains declare that one of the Russian vessels remained until six o'clock in the morning on the spot, that is for five hours after the attack, but all this time, it did not dream of offering assistance to the wounded or of giving an explanation of the incident. This statement has contributed to the excitement and indignation of the public.

In diplomatic circles, men seem unanimously of opinion that the incident will be amicably arranged, thanks to the conciliatory attitude always displayed by the Tsar, and that there is no need to anticipate grave complications. Russia will make her excuses, and will make the necessary reparation and the incident will be closed. Naturally, the extraordinary carelessness of the Russian sailors is condemned everywhere.

Public opinion demands, in order to avoid similar incidents, that the British Government should order British war vessels to act as convoys to the Baltic Fleet. Diplomatists believe that the British Government could not do this without giving grave offence to Russia, and Downing Street, consequently, is not thinking of taking such a step.

FEELING IN LONDON.

It may be stated without exaggeration that it is long since public opinion in England was so excited. It is not that the excitement has yet got beyond control. But it would become a serious factor, if the Russian Government did not give satisfaction to Great Britain without delay. Certain influential men, ordinarily of the calmest and most moderate tempers do not conceal their deep indignation.

Count Benckendorff arrived this evening in London, from Germany. Alighting at Victoria he was hissed by the crowd, not indeed a very numerous one, that had waited at the station. But this is an exceptionally rare event, perhaps without precedent, in British history.

King Edward himself, whose Russophile sentiments are undoubted, is very indignant with the proceedings of Russia. His Majesty addressed through Lord Knollys the following telegram to the Mayor of Hull :—

"The King commands me to tell you that he has received with the liveliest regret, the news of the nonjustifiable action of which the fishing-boats of the North Sea have been the victims. I am commanded to request you to convey to the families of those who have suffered in this lamentable incident, the expression of the deepest sympathy of the Queen and His Majesty."

The Mayor of Hull replied :—

"I desire to convey my warmest thanks for the gracious message of His Majesty and I shall be happy to transmit to the members of the families of the victims the sympathy of Their Majesties."

The Mayor of Hull sent the following telegram to Mr. Balfour :—

"Very lively indignation reigns here in consequence of the unprecedented and unprovoked attack which the Russian vessels have aimed at the Hull fishing-boats, an aggression which has cost many precious lives. We ask the Government to take, as promptly as possible, the most energtic measures to obtain full reparation and security against any new attack on the part of Russia.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The evening papers express themselves in terms more or less violent towards Russia and sarcasm is not absent from their comments.

The "Globe" speaks of "the first victory of the Russian navy since the beginning of the war."

A former Minister said to me : "All this affair would be ridiculous in the highest degree, if men had not been killed, and if it did not bring about such terrible results. Imagine a powerful Squadron, forming in line of battle to fire on some wretched fishing-boats ! Is it not ridiculous."

From all the large towns of the United Kingdom come telegrams announcing that the deepest indignation has been aroused. The provincial press generally is as indignant as the Metropolitan press and speaks in terms no less energetic.

Public opinion everywhere demands that the Admiralty should take immediate action to obtain satisfaction and to avoid a recurrence of similar incidents. The Russian squadron cannot, it is declared, conduct itself in such a manner as to respect neutrals, and people go so far as to demand that English men-of-war should accompany the squadron. Most sensational reports have been flying about all day. It was stated by some papers that secret orders had been given to the Channel Fleet and that the Mediterranean squadron had been sent to meet the Russian squadron and this evening it is even said that the British fleet has been mobilised. Needless to say these reports are unfounded, but the fact that the public accepts them without hesitation proves the extraordinary state of feeling of the British people at the present moment.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The Foreign Office communicated the following Note to the Press :—

"The Foreign Office has received and heard the representatives of the Hull and Grimsby fisheries who have given a detailed account of the facts relative to the attack made by the Russian Baltic fleet on a portion of the fleet of Hull trawlers during the night of the 21st.

"Energetic representations, based on the information, have been addressed to the Russian Government at St. Petersburg, to whom it has been stated, that, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the situation admits of no delay."

In a speech made this evening at Buchlyrie in Scotland, Lord Onslow, Minister of Agriculture, made allusion to the North Sea incident. Lord Onslow said it would be well to await authentic information before demanding explanation. It is certain that an explanation will be forthcoming of the incident which must have been a colossal blunder. Whatever it may be, we may be sure that the Emperor of Russia, who is known throughout the whole world for his humane sentiments, deeply deplores this incident.

AT ST. PETERSBURG.

October 24th—From our special correspondent The astounding news that English fishing-boats had been sunk by Rodjestvensky's squadron was received here by the staff with a sort of horror. At first men would not believe it ; then they had to yield to authoritative information and while I was awaiting my introduction to the Chief of the staff, I recalled the singular state of mind of Admiral Rodjestvensky, and the fears expressed at the Ministry of Marine regarding the eventual destruction of the Squadron : hearing them, it seemed as if some infernal machines had rendered the Japanese masters of the sea.

This could perhaps explain the event which her upsets every one.. It is strange, however, that we have no information other than a vague telegram from London. At the Staff Office, it is officially announced that nothing is known, and I am requested to certify that if anything has happened, Admiral Rodjestvensky could not be made responsible, for he could only have acted according to his rights and the circumstances of the case.

All the same, after this general statement of principle, I have been told that if the event has been really an accident, it is extremely regrettable, and that everything will be done to mitigate the deplorable effect of it ; a diplomatic declaration and pecuniary compensation.

That is the official view : but the other and one no less important, will tell you the true state of minds over here. People are extremely annoyed at seeing the creation of new subjects for serious division with Great Britain. And in the Staff Office it is said of Rodjestvensky that he does whatever he likes. It was agreed that he was to telegraph en route, daily if possible. But since his departure he has not sent one word. It is only through the papers that the Emperor, on his return from Cronstadt to day at 3 o'clock learned of the incident.

A certain amount of anxiety is displayed as to what may occur during the rest of the voyage of the Baltic squadron.

RUSSIAN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

Count Benckendorff made the following statement to a representative of the "Daily News," a little before midnight on the 24th of October :—

"I authorise you to say from me to the English people that I have the most entire conviction that this event was a deplorable accident and nothing lese. It is useless, I think, for me to speak of my personal regrets, or of the regret of my country."

FRENCH OPINION.

The "Journal des Débats" says that a point insisted upon in the English press was the fact that the Russian Admiral, after his attack on the fishing fleet of the 21st October, did not see the need of communicating with the shore to inform the British authorities of the fatal mistake he had committed, and that he should have continued his journey without one word of explanation, of excuse or regret. The French paper goes on to say, that the indignation caused by the death of the fishermen has been augmented by what the English call the brutal and heartless conduct of the commandant of the Russian squadron But the ruling sentiment is one of stupefaction at what is considered the incapacity and ignorance of sailors who ought to have known that in the waters they were navigating, there are always fishing flotillas and who mistook these fishing-smacks which they should have expected to meet, for the enemy. The question is asked, what in face of this incredible fact, might happen if later during their voyage, the Russian vessels take for Japanese cruisers the mail-boats belonging to the great steamship lines, and turn their guns on them at risk of sinking them and killing hundreds of people ?

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

SKILL OF JAPANESE ENGINEERS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

An officer five times wounded at Port Arthur, who has acted as bearer of despatches from General Stoessel to General Kuropatkin, and who has arrived at Moscow on sick leave, describes the position at Port Arthur as not nearly so desperate as one is generally led to believe. The Japanese up to the present have not captured one single fort of importance, but have only taken a number of advanced positions which have parly been abandoned by General Stoessel.

The Japanese are very skilful engineers and execute their work in such a manner that they are invisible from the forts, and rifle-fire is ineffective against them. The garrison have to be continually on their guard, and have to destroy by gun-fire the entrenchments which the Japanese throw up again and again.

Of the civil population there are only the naval engineers and about 100 women now left at Port Arthur. The engineers are induced to stop by the offer of very high wages, in order to carry out the ever necessary repairs of the vessels.

The officer left Port Arthur in a junk, which was overtaken by the Japanese on the Chinese coast and blown up by a torpedo. The officer, however, managed to save himself by swimming, and gained the shore with important despatches for General Kuropatkin in his possession. He says all the reports about the strength of the Port Arthur garrison are false, and the defenders were still sufficiently strong to offer active resistance, while half of them were alternately resting.

ALLANTON RELEASED.

The Admiralty Council, at St. Petersburg sitting as the Supreme Prize Court, has annulled the decision of the Vladivostock Prize Court, confiscating the British vessel Allanton and her cargo, seized by the Vladivostock squadron, and ordered the immediate release of the vessel and her cargo. The council, however, held that the suspicions entertained justified the arrest of the Allanton.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

THE RUPTURE WITH ROME.

By a majority of eighty-eight votes the French Chamber has affirmed the principle of the separation of Church and State in France and reiterated its approval of the determined anti-clerical policy of M. Combes, the Premier.

THE RIVAL KIRKS.

LORDS, JUDGMENT APPLIED.

The second division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh on Saturday declared that the House of Lords' judgment in the Free Church appeal cases must be applied. This was done by a majority of three to one on the ground that they had no option. Lord Young dissented from Lord Justice Clerk Macdonald and Lords Justices Trayner and Moncrief. He argued that, considering the important issues at stake, which would involve the transference of some millions of money and the ejection of ministers and congregations from their manses and churches, the case should be discussed to ascertain whether it was within their jurisdiction to grant reasonable delay. The decision was received without feeling of any sort being displayed. Early this week the proposal to interdict the United Free Church from taking over the New College will come before the court. Should the Free Church obtain the college, accommodation will be secured at the Wesleyan Central Hall.

MILL FIRE IN BURNLEY.

MASTER AND SERVANT PERISH.

Two lives were lost by the fire at Jackson and Co.'s Mill at Burnley. When the debris had cooled sufficiently to allow of a search-being made on Saturday, the bodies of Mr. Walter Jackson, a partner in the firm and an employe named Marsh were found. Mr. Jackson, who was only twenty-two is said to have rushed back to the burning building to save £120 which was ready to pay the operatives' wages. Firemen have found £10, of this, Marsh had only been at the Mill one day, and it is believed, could not find his way out, on seeing his charred remains on an ambulance his aunt was seized with illness and died fifteen minutes after.

LADY'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

Refusing to go to the cells after being remanded at Westminster Police Court on Saturday a fashionably dressed lady named Annie Constance Childe, who said she was the wife of a colonel, and lived at Kinlet, Bewdley, was forcibly removed from the dock by policemen.

The charge against her was one of obtaining goods by false pretences from the Army and Navy Stores. Witnesses alleged that she applied for the ticket number of Admiral Sir John Hext, who is a member and said she was authorised to draw on his account. She made several purchases, but inquiries brought a telegraphic reply from Sir John, No one authorised.

The names of two noblemen were mentioned by the accused, one of whom, she said, would liquidate any liability of hers.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE FORTY TWA' MEDAL.

THE second competition for this medal took place, yesterday morning, by Bogey play.

There was a great falling off in the number of entries, due partly to the fact that there was a Light Horse Parade and partly to the annual exodus of regular golfers to Andheri.

"Bogey's" score was set at 40, which should not have proved insuperable with the course in its present condition, however only two players Messrs Hart and Roberts succeeded in equalling it. These two players are just now at the top of their form and though both their handicaps have been reduced recently by two strokes it does not seem to alter the result.

The following are the scores of those who put in their cards :—

H E Hart	3	all square
A L S Roberts	1	do.
E E Coombs	2	1 down
F L Muir	Scr.	do.
J Humphrey	4	do.
C Thomson	4	2 down
P W Cresswell	2	3 down
C H Roberts	3	do,
H C Cargill	4	do.
G McKenzie	5	do.
P J Arnott	5	4 down
C A Russ	5	5 down.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THE Fort members, about twenty-six in number of the Bombay Light Horse paraded, yesterday, morning, under the command of Lieutenant J. A. Reddie, Acting Adjutant of the Corps, on the Church Gate Street sands, the parade commencing at 7 o'clock, and concluding an hour and a quarter later. There were also present Major T. W. Cuffe, A.-D.-C., and Lieutenant Symons, who, however, did not take part in the parade. The Corps practised squadron drill, moving in column of troops by fours, and extending formation. Altogether a good morning's work was put in. A feature of the exercise was the presence of the newly raised Pony Troops, who at present ride in plain hunting saddle, pending a decision as to suitable equipment. The members of this troops are being exercised with the sword, which, however, will not be carried in service order unless a military saddle is adopted. The Pony Troops is intended more particularly for scout work, and ponies must measure not less than 13-3.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Baron Balfour 2552 tons, Captain H Bridge, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1872 tons, Captain Q R Pagan called yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cromwell, 1977 tons, Captain H B Scheel arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Beira 26th October in ballast and 12 deck passenger's.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Bebic 3564 tons Captain E Guionnet, arrived in harbour to-day from Marseilles 26th October with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1302 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and M Fliche and 191 deck passengers.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi		
Do	Karen		
Do	Pathan		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
R I M S Elphinstone		Comdr	Hudlestone		R I M
B M S Porpoise		Comdr	Rotham		Royal Navy
T G T S Fatrick		Steward	Comdr Tindall		I G T Steamer
Sicilia			Weston		Transport
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Hycula	1095	Parson			M M & Co
Baron Balfour	2552		W & A Graham & Co		
Pergal	2752	Phillips	Chinal6-11		A L S N Co
Bancocra	2198	Abbott			M M & Co
Kola	498	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Ebundara	2153	Swanson			M M & Co
Dumra	762	William			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Cromwell	1971	Scheel			B I S N Co
C City of Oxford	3803	Hulley	Karachi	15-11	K M & Co
B Clan-Sinclair	1872	R C Pagan	Hull	11-11	F Muir & Co
F Clan Sutherland	1974	Fhiarer	Madras	10-11	F Muir & Co
G Mahammadi	1252	Gailly	R Sea Ports	12-11	B & P S NCo
H Gulf of Trinidad	1701	Hughes	R Sea Ports	15-11	B&P S N
K Orwell	2445	Frame	Hull	12-11	W & A Graham & Co
L Ponsal	552	Mohamed	Bhavnagar	12-11	Shpd &Co
M Santhia	3352	Phillips	Berbera	15-11	M M & Co
N Granby Hall	2585	Jenso	Antwerp	15-11	J M & Co
O Putiala	1929	Houston			M M & Co
Q Hempstead	1483	Meadows	London	15-11	Dhurumsey

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Sis Caurland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	10-11	Shepherp.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	12-11	W & A G & Co
3	R Kubattino		3014	Saperiti	Genoa	15-11 G Ferrero
4	Capri		2713	Belsito	China	17-11 G Ferrero
9	Arcadia		3614	Cubitt	Aden	19-11 P & O Co
10	Armand		Ebic	3564	Guinnet	M M & Co.
10&11	Malta		3890	Peters	China	30-11 P & O Co
12	Mongolia		4955	London	London	12-11 P & S N OCo
14	Dumra		762	Williams	Karachi	11-11 M M & Co
15	Madura		1273	Cuthbush	Streara	10-11 M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Puri	643	Ahmed	Karachi	12-11	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Cassum	Mangalore	11-11	Shpd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Cromwell s	Scheel	Beina Oct. 26
10	Arman Bechic s	Guionnet	Marseilles Oct. 26
10	Africa s	Carey	Bunrep Oct. 24

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kola s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
10	Clan Sutherlander	Shearer	Madras
10	Clay Sinclair s	Pagan	Hull

The steamer Baron Balfour, Captain Bridger, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Oxford for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Cromwell for Antwarp &c.
" Putiala for Zanzibar &c.
" Modura for Persian Gulf.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B I S N Co's s s Matiana passed Lisbon on the morning of 9th. Golconda left Portsaid in the evening of 9th, The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Macdonald arrived Suez from Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 8th.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

THE P. and O. Company's s s Caledonia with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived here at 5 p m to-day

SUEZ, Nov 10.

THE P and O Company's s s Victoria with the outward Mails of the 4th November left here at 8 a m to-day (Thursday.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "China" from Trieste: left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 8th instant and may be expected here on the 17th instant at daybreak.

The same Coy's s s "Sheis," from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5*
B Mandvi, Chuokla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	6	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	19	14	94
Total plague deaths to date	277,449	229,436	
Same date last year	74	7	71

*1 removed to Mar. Hospital.

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 11.

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice. B. TYABJI.

Suit for hearing final disposal.

607-00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishanker Dwarkanker and another—K B Mehta—P R and K (For trial of Issues.)

Long Causes.

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur Sorabji and Co—Mathbhoy J and M—Payne and Co Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co.

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others —J P Dastur—Sorabji and J—Edgelow G and M.

For trial of Issues.

790-03—Payne and Co—Nawab Fehram Jung vs Haji Sultan ali Shushi and another—Mathbhoy J and M.

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurji Sorabji Dubash vs Surabji Rustomji Subadar Ardeser—H D and Co.

Long Causes.

579-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerji and others vs Runchordas Cullianji and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Nadershaw and T—Bayaji Gunsaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and and another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Francis and others.

512-03—R P Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazal vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Mehta.

521-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushru Maneckji Sethia vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Modyi Fergee and Co

474-02—Mirza and M Thacker Ruttonsey Kairamsey vs Homar ji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

748-03—Mathbhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Curselji—Binnal M and M.

535-04—Mirza and M—Hossanbi Sheikh Osman Fakir and another vs alias Bamtai widow and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

471-04—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha vs Shridar K Khatawalla and others—Edgelow G and W—part heard

For further Evidence.

750-02—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebrahimjee vs S Bunsraddin and another—Bickneli M and R

Long Causes

120-03—K B Metha—Gangabai widow ann and other vs Moodidhar Dhanji D J Romer

511-03—Bicknell M and R—Mooichand Lalji Vs Sidney N Mac-causland and others—Payne & Co.

457-04—Cragie L and O—Pragji Soorji and others vs Khattau Valhu das & Co—Payne & Co.

473-04—Sorabji and J—Vincent Andrew Sebastian Pereira vs Joaquim Vincent Fernandes and another—Daphtary and F

341-1300 04—Tyeb Hoosein and others vs Ebrahim Ocsman and others—Edgelow G and W

484-04—Matubhoy J and M Kursondas Kessorji and another vs Vullubdas Crumji and another—Mulla and M and Hiralall

486-04—Matubhoy J and M—Bamji Bhugwan and others vs Murarji Mohunji—Tyabji D and Co

504-04—Mulla and M—Jenatei widow and another vs Hajf Babeji Bhaskar—In per on

123-04—Bhaishankar K and G—Chimsnial Nagindas vs Gordhandas Radhakison and another—Ardeshir H D and Co B and K and E G and W

72-03—Smethem B and N Heyn France vs Dadabhoy Bapoolie Lamp and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

545-04—Payne and Co—Kanjee Dewjee and another vs Bhugwandas Narotamdas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

534-01—Madhowji and K—Ebjee Umarsi and others vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Jamal—Mathubhoy—J and M

Long Causes

2-8-01—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

On question of Cost.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

51-44—Tyebjee O and Co—Bibi Kayer Sultan vs Bibi Rukhie Sultan and others—Payne and Co

Long Causes

137-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibhi widow and others—Captain and V

377-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazi and others—Craigie L and O

284-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhavjee V

117-04—Bhaishanker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhavji and V

408-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Funtheckey and another vs Khatri Sahamahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vullt Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Veilj and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimrai Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Magania T and G

136-03—M and B—Chatha Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, November 10.

1. There will be Riding School daily for Recruits from 7 a.m.

2 The Range at Santa Cruz is reserved for class firing and practice to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 12th instant from 3-30 p m.

Recruits are requested to complete their Musketry Course as soon as possible,

By Order.
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. F. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 11.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 The Range at Grant Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 12th and 13th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this and try to complete their Class Firing.

3 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifles Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Sunday next the 13th instant, Ranges from 600, 700 and 800 yards.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay November 11.

1 The following member having resigned has been struck of the strength of the corps from the 5th instant.

P. R. J. McBurnie.

2 B. V. A. Carbine Club the next shoot will take place on the 13th instant at 500 and 600 yards the score at 500 yards.

NOTICE.

A conversazione and dance will be held at the Nesbit Lane Headquarters on Friday the 18th instant.

Tickets to admit member and two Ladies Re. 1.
Tickets to admit Non-member and 1 Lady Rs. 2.
Tickets can be had from Non-Com of Sub Division or at the Club Apollo Bunder.
Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

WAR FINANCE UP TO DATE.

THE COST OF THIRTY-EIGHT WEEKS' CARNAGE.

THE most sanguinary war of modern times has now been in progress for upwards of nine months ; it will be interesting, therefore, to glance at the expenditure of both combatants from the outbreak of hostilities in the first week of February until now, writes the "Westminster Gazette":

As regards Japan, it may be remembered that in August, there was published at Tokio an official announcement to the effect that the first six months of the war had cost £20,000,000. This was considerably under £1,000,000 a week and those experts who questioned the accuracy of the reported outlay have been since confirmed in their view by no less a personage than Count Okuma, an ex-Prime-Minister. When the Count addressed an assemblage of financiers at Tokio a fortnight ago he was reported to have stated that the cost to Japan of a two years' war would, in his opinion, be not less than £200,000,000, or at the rate £100,000,000 per annum, "post bellum" expenses included. It is now, however, affirmed that Count Okuma's figures were misreported and that his actual estimate was from £80,000,000 to £85,000,000, per annum for two years' fighting. Supposing that to be approximately exact (for that is all we can reasonably expect), it would mean that the cost to Japan was fully one-third per annum more than was anticipated by the Government after the first six months of operations.

In round figures, therefore, Japan is expending, not as we were officially told, about £8,000,000 a week but according to Count Okuma's amended estimate more than £1,000,000 a week. The expenditure may well increase to an amount closely approximating to that of Russia.

The Czar's Finance Minister puts the annual expenditure of Russia, in the event of a two years' war, at from £55,000,000 to £85,000,000 the latter being his outside figure. If we estimate the past weekly expenditure at close upon £1,200,000, the present at £1,250,000, and the future outlay at a similar figure, we shall not be far wrong.

On these figures, then, the thirty-eight weeks' carnage will have cost Japan, say, £38,000,000 and Russia £45,000,000, the joint bill being about £83,000,000. Should the war continue throughout 1905, or even during half the year the "post bellum" expenditure will certainly not be less than the aggregate cost of the war, and probably very much larger. Russia will require £20,000,000 forthwith to pay for the intended second Trans-Siberian Railway, which an English company has offered to construct.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CHINA.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. China from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 9th instant and may be expected here on the 17th instant at daybreak. She brings the following passengers:— Miss Cambrige General Cawland, Mr Campbell, Mr & Mrs Chelentis & child, Mr Czikaky, Mr & Mrs Drossos, Miss Dickson, Miss Frith, Mrs Foliatos, Mr & Mrs Gutsche and infant, Mrs Gallo, Miss Gedds, Mr Hillebrandt, Major and Mrs Hoyel, Mrs Horbury, 2 Misses Horbury, Mr and Mrs Knowles and child, General Renick Mr Rietstieg, Mr Selbold, Mr Simson, Captain and Mrs Wood, Mrs Weylandt and Miss Weylandt.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5

PURELY PERSONAL.

READING Harry Vardon's comments on his experiences with the American reporters (writes a Leicester journalist) reminds me that, during the tour he referred to, he visited Montreal, and that some of the sporting reporters were in a fearsome plight for descriptions of the strokes. His visit preceded the Canadian Amateur Golf Championship meeting. I know of one reporter who was told, on setting out from the office that the game was a sort of mixture of baseball and croquet, and wrote it up accordingly. Harry Vardon was accompanied by a "manager," a thoroughly good fellow named Cox, who was an expert in all sport and play, from pool to horse-racing and it was part of his business to try to gorge insatiable would be interviewers with facts about the champion without letting them approach Vardon, who had not recovered from the effects of the magnificent impudence of the New York interview fiends. This manager told me that all they got out of Vardon was a "How d'you do?" and a statement that the trip had not been disagreeable to him. He had only just put his foot on American territory, and yet they asked him what he thought of the States, according to the custom of their tribe!

Harry Vardon made practically no reply to their questions, and yet their papers had two-column "interviews" next day, telling what the Englishman "trained" on, what he had for breakfast, his private and golfing intentions for his whole future, and—what he thought of America! At Montreal I used to go down to the links on the same train as Vardon every morning. He put in his time smoking and reading the huge New York and other dailies and it says much for his nerve that he was able to play golf so well after half-an-hour with American head lines. By-the-way, Vardon, with characteristic modesty, did not say that he went round all the links he visited in the States and Canada, with the exception of one, I think, in a record number of strokes. I may that there was some pathetic wonder on the part of the reporters to understand the term, "best ball," and some of them surrendered to the puzzle, and contested themselves with describing the contents as though they had been merely prize-fights, or military battles.

Apropos of Harry Vardon's adventures with the Press (writes another newspaper man), perhaps you have not heard the following:—

As one of the Atlantic liners was being brought alongside the wharf at Boston the hawser fouled the propeller, and caused a slight commotion. Soon after the ship was berthed a newspaper reporter came aboard and interviewed the chief officer.

"What sort of a voyage did you have, captain?"

"Very good."

"Any bad weather?"

"No; fine all the way."

"See any icebergs or derelicts or anything like that?"

"No."

"What was the crowd looking at just before I came along?"

"Hawser got foul of the propeller."

"What happened?"

"Cut to pieces."

"Thank you, cap'n"; and he hurried ashore.

The next issue of the "Boston Herald" contained the following, with scare headlines:

"When the steamer Bushman was being berthed in East Boston this afternoon an exciting incident occurred. A valuable horse that had been standing on the wharf bolted and fell into the water and before anything could be done to save it the poor creature got foul of the mighty screw, and was cut to pieces before the eyes of the horrified spectators."

It will be good news to playgoers that after three or four years of literary fallowness, due to reasons which concern none but herself, Mrs. Oscar Beringer has been at work again and has recently completed a four-act idyllic comedy and two "curtain-raisers," if that be not rather an inappropriate term to apply to such brilliant gems as Mrs. Beringer's one-act plays. I must add (writes my "Library" correspondent) that no arrangements have as yet been made for their production. But it is surely unlikely that any work from such a successful pen will remain long in the purgatory of the accepted but unproduced.

Like most, though not necessarily all interesting women, Mrs. Beringer has had an interesting career. The only child of the late Captain Edward Lynch Daniell, 44th Regiment (King's Own), she was born in Philadelphia, and passed the first fifteen years of her life in America. Not, however, in one spot, for Captain Daniell was of a nomad disposition, and the family wandered as far south as Mexico and as far west as California, in both of which countries there were troublous times to be gone through. Although Mrs. Beringer has never revisited America since she left it as a young girl when the family returned to England, the genius of the American people remains with her, as shown in her independence of thought and passionate love of freedom.

As an only child Mrs. Beringer reaped the advantages and disadvantages of such a position. That is to say if a wealth of love and care were lavished upon her the healthy rough-and-tumble life of a large family was lacking and her childish queendom was necessarily lonely. In her solitude the child turned to books and read omnivorously—practically the only education she had. Married at eighteen it was not until after she had become the mother of five children—two of whom the Misses Esme and Vera Beringer are, of course, already known to fame—that the smouldering literary fire within her burst into flame and greatly encouraged by the late Sir George Grove, Mrs. Beringer took up her pen. Always fond of the theatre she set herself to master the one-act play.

That Mrs Beringer succeeded in doing so one has but to mention 'The Rolly Tree' inn, which achieved the record of seventy consecutive matinee performances in Boston A Bit of Old Chelsea (can one ever forget Miss Annie Hughes as Saucers?) and The Plot of His Story. These are three most successful one act plays ever written by a woman if not by anyone. Mrs. Beringer's first play, it may be mentioned, was Tares, a 'problem' play, and practically the first of the species at the commencement of the present decade. But Mrs. Beringer was merely sowing her literary wild oats when she wrote it. For two years, 1888-90, Mrs Beringer was in theatrical management, and produced the famous Little Lord Fauntleroy, with her daughter Vera in the title-role. Apart from her dramatic work Mrs. Beringer has written two or three books and many articles and essays.

A strong, brilliant, kindly woman. One who has learned in suffering what she now teaches in song—humanity broadminded-ness, the beauty of the world for those who have eyes to see. A pioneer in most feminine social reforms, a thinker in the literary arena who has compelled and deserved success, an experienced modern woman of the world—but a womanly woman all through. That is my impression of Mrs. Beringer. For the rest, she is of average height, or perhaps, one should say, under the average height of women nowadays with a strong, pale, markedly clever face, a wealth of dark hair, beautiful dark brown eyes, and great charm of manner. Mrs. Beringer is devoted to the country, if an enthusiastic advocate of ladies' clubs in London. She is, by-the-way, one of the moving spirits in the newly formed and splendidly situated Lyceum Club in Piccadilly. To add a news item, Mrs. Beringer is on the eve of her first visit to Russia. Surely her strong dramatic instinct will have a fine field in St. Petersburg and elsewhere.

All agog with excitement are the doctors and surgeons of Paris over what has now become known as the Affair Crocker-Doyen. It will be remembered (writes my Paris correspondent) that some time ago Mr. Crocker, the American multi-millionaire (not "Boss" Croker of Tammany Hall) caused a sensation by bidding Dr. Doyen, a well-known surgeon, attend his wife for cancer, and paying him in advance the colossal fee of 100,000 francs, or £4,000. The surgeon, who had stated that he had a serum of his own which had often conquered that disease, stipulated that the fee should be paid in advance, and even drew up an agreement for Mr. Crooker to sign. However, the serum failed, and a short time later Mrs. Crocker died; and to-day Mr. Crocker has expressed his determination to sue Dr. Doyen for the return of the fee. He urgues that it is exorbitant, and almost charges the surgeon with being a charlatan. At his request several eminent medical men, both in France and America, and have given their opinion, and most of them declare that Dr. Doyen acted, to say the least, unprofessionally. However, Dr. Doyen thinks differently means to fight Mr. Crocker, and makes scathing reflections on the millionaire's device get back his £4,000. However, Mr. Crocker states that if he wins his case, he will present the money to the Pasteur Institute, and that has gained him a number of champions in the medical world. Who will win? Well, the chances are about even; in any case it is certain that Dr. Doyen's reputation will suffer, for it was scarcely delicate of him to insist upon the colossal fee being paid in advance. And then it appears that Dr. Doyen never submitted his serum to the Academy of Medicine, which seems suspicious. On the other hand, it is thought that Mr. Crocker acted curiously in reclaiming the £4,000. He could have attacked Dr. Doyen without demanding the return of the money.

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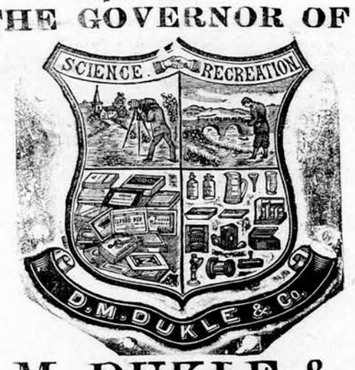

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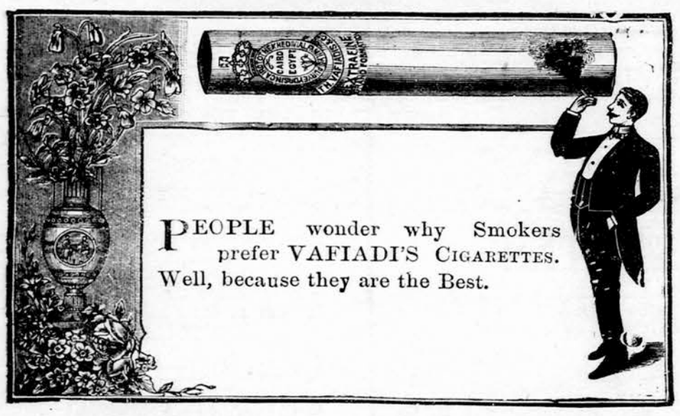

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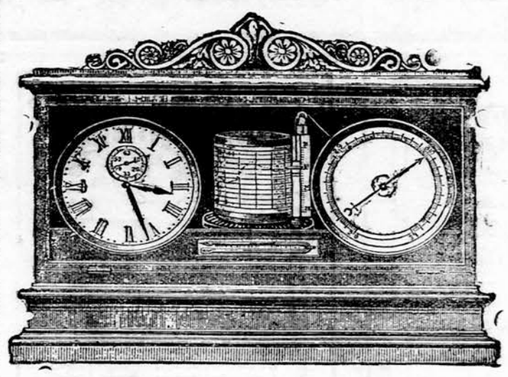

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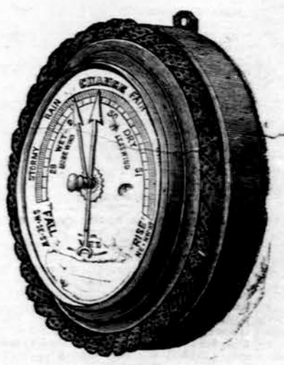

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